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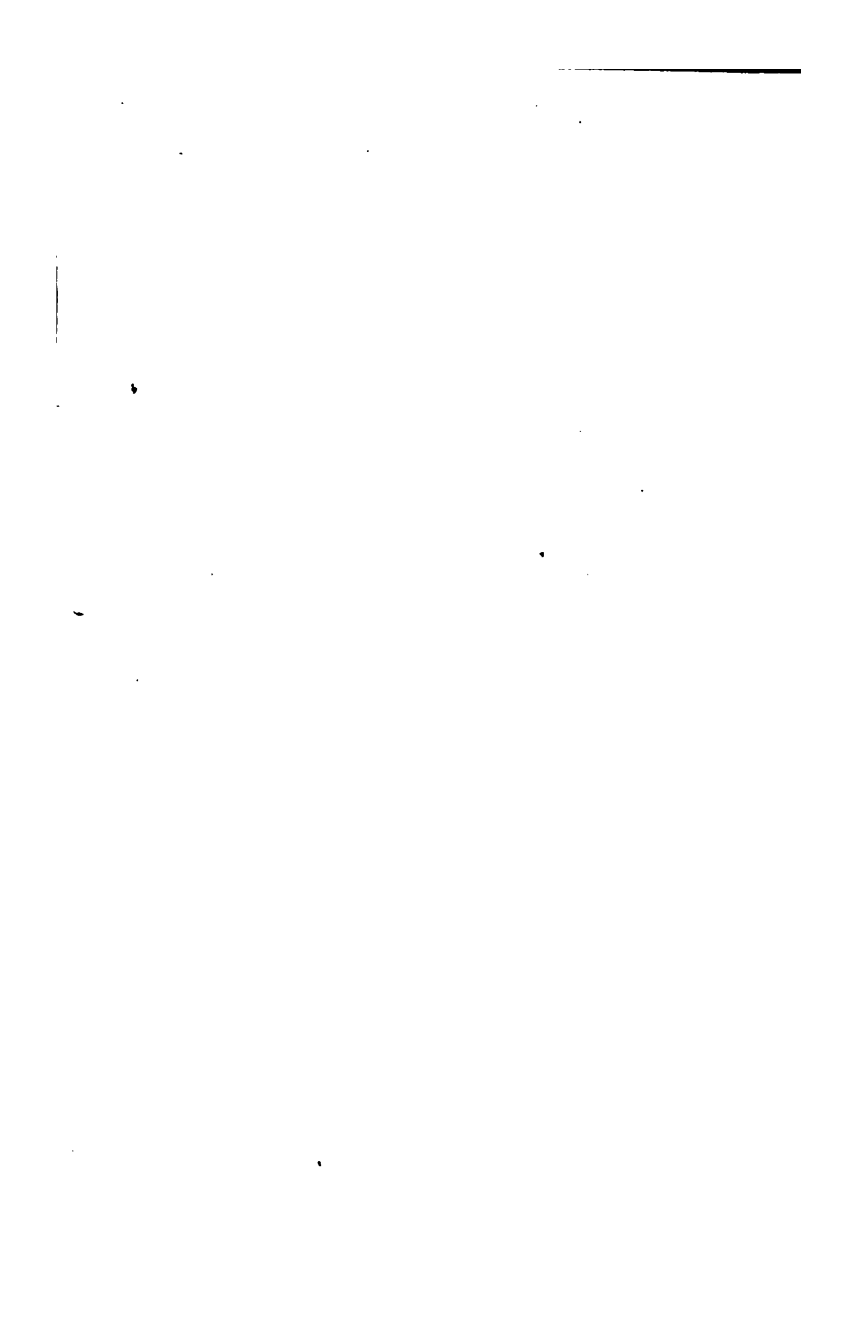
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DELILLE'S
FRENCH LESSONS.



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INTRODUCTORY LESSONS
IN THE
FRENCH LANGUAGE;
WITH
A SERIES OF EXERCISES.

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SECOND EDITION.



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P R E F A C E.

THIS little work is chiefly intended to furnish grammatical elements for the assistance of beginners. It has been composed after an attentive consideration and study of the works of the best grammarians, especially *Boniface, Lemare, Girault-Duvivier, Noël et Chapsal*, and that excellent authoress, *Madame Tastu*.* The orthography adopted is that of the dictionary of the French Academy, the standard lexicographical authority of the present day.

The author has endeavoured to produce an outline of the Grammar of the Language, containing definitions, explications, and examples of primary importance to a pupil, disencumbered of every thing which might distract his attention, or impede his progress at the commencement of his studies. Although brevity has been adopted for the sake of assisting the memory, still great care has been taken to make the language of the work as clear and lucid as possible.

* Éducation maternelle. Paris, 1851.

Exercises have been introduced as well by way of illustrating the grammatical principles laid down, as also, of enabling the pupil to obtain improvement by the valuable practice of translating and retranslating the examples given.

The pupil having laid the foundation of a knowledge of the French grammar, by acquiring an intimate acquaintance with the elements, may proceed to the study of more elaborate works, in which he will find his progress much facilitated.

32, ELY PLACE, LONDON.

INTRODUCTORY LESSONS.
IN THE
FRENCH LANGUAGE.

PRONUNCIATION.

THE French Alphabet has twenty-five letters, which are divided into vowels and consonants.

The vowels or simple emissions of the voice are :—
A,* E, I, O, U, and Y.

The other letters, being articulated *with* the assistance of vowels, are called *consonants*, they are :—B, C, D, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R, S, T, V, X, Z.

There are three accents in the French language.

The *acute accent* (') placed over *e* only, gives it an acute or slender sound ; as *été*, been.

* The student must acquire a knowledge of the powers or sounds of these letters by listening attentively and carefully to his teacher.

The *grave accent* (`) placed over *e*, gives it a broad or open sound, as *très*, very.

The *circumflex accent* (^) is placed over any *long* vowel, as *pâte*, dough. *Fête*, feast.

[The *grave accent* is placed upon *à*, to or at; ; *là*, there; ; *où*, where, and *dès*, from, since; to distinguish those words from *a*, has; *la*, the or her; *ou*, or; and *des*, of the.]

VOWELS.

The *vowel sounds*, or simple emissions of the voice, are represented by one or more vowels :

a *la*, the; *ma*, my; *ta*, thy.

e feeble (called *e* mute), *je*, I; *me*, me; *te*, thee; *cage*.*

é acute . *celebré*, celebrated; *aimer*, to love.

è open . *près*, near.

ê (long) *tête*, head; *être*, to be.

i *lit*, bed; *pipe*; *visible*.

o *monotonie*; *apôtre*, apostle.

u *uni*, united; *nature*; *ductile*.

y has two sounds: the first like two French *i*'s, as in *moyen*, means; *joyeux*, joyful; the other like a single *i*: *style*.

ai is sounded like *é*, as in *j'ai*, I have.

<i>ai</i> <i>aie</i> <i>eai</i> <i>ei</i>	} like <i>è</i>	{ <i>j'avais</i> , I had. <i>ils parlaient</i> , they were speaking. <i>ils changeaient</i> , they were changing. <i>Seigneur</i> , Lord.
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au, *eau*, like *o*; *chaud*, warm; *chapeau*, hat.

eu *deux*, two.

eu like *e* in *je*, *jeune*, young.

ou (like *oo* in the English word *loo*), *vous*, you.

* The translation is not given of words which are obviously alike in both languages.

NASAL SOUNDS.

The nasal sounds are peculiar to the French language; they occur generally when *n* or *m* is preceded by one or more vowels :

<i>an</i> . . . plan.	<i>am</i> . . . camp.
<i>en</i> . . . encore.	<i>em</i> . . . empereur.
<i>in</i> . . . vin, wine.	<i>im</i> . . . importun, troublesome.
<i>on</i> . . . bon, good.	<i>om</i> . . . ombre, shadow.
<i>un</i> . . . Lundi, Monday.	<i>um</i> . . . parfum, perfume.

A diphthong is the sound of two or more vowels in one syllable; as, *viande*, meat; *amitié*, friendship; *crois-moi*, believe me; *soie*, silk; *Dieu*, God.

CONSONANTS.

The consonants, with few exceptions, are sounded as in English. Their peculiar articulations are explained in the following remarks :—

c is sounded like *k* before *a*, *o*, *u*, as in *canal*, *consul*, *cube*.

c is sounded like *s* before *e*, *i*, as in *central*, *citron*.

c is also sounded like *s* when accompanied by a little mark called a cedilla (ç), as in *ça*, that; *leçon*, lesson; *reçu*, received.

g is hard before *a*, *o*, *u*, as in *garçon*, boy; *gomme*, gum; *guttural*.

g is soft before *e*, *i*, as in *Georges*; *gilet*, waistcoat.

gn is generally liquid, as in *champagne*, *Boulogne*.

h is either aspirated, as in *le héros*, the hero; or mute, as in *l'histoire*, the history.

l after the vowel *i* is frequently liquid, as in *soleil*, sun.

th is always sounded like *t*, *théâtre*, *arithmétique*.

Final consonants, for the most part, are not pronounced unless the next word begins with a vowel or an *h* mute.

* See page 5, *l'apostrophe*.

EXERCISE IN FRENCH PRONUNCIATION.*

[All words having the terminations of the following, are alike, or nearly so, in both languages.]

Animal, principal, original; capable, bible, noble, double; face, place, préface; complaisance, extravagance; abstinence, patience; artifice, injustice; miracle, spectacle; ambuscade, sérénade; cordage, image; collège, privilège; vestige; refuge; ridicule, animalcule; docile, ductile; doctrine, machine; légion, imitation; vigilant, pétulant; compliment, élément; militaire; gloire; clémence; beauté; dangereux; faveur; erreur; clandestin; expressif; furie, etc.

GRAMMATICAL PRINCIPLES.

PARTS OF SPEECH.

There are ten classes of words, called parts of speech; six of which, *viz*: the article, the substantive or noun, the adjective, the pronoun, the verb and the participle are *declinable*, that is, are liable to change of termination, according to circumstances: and the remaining four, *viz*: the adverb, the preposition, the conjunction and the interjection are *indeclinable*, that is, never change their terminations.

* In classes, the simultaneous pronunciation of the pupils imitating the master, will be found particularly conducive to *form the ear* of the French student. The first lessons, as in music, may be considered as the gamut of the French accent. The necessity of giving each vowel a full and proper sound, and of articulating the consonants clearly, cannot be too forcibly impressed on the pupil.

THE ARTICLE.

An Article is a word prefixed to a substantive to determine the extent of its signification.

In the French Language the Article (chiefly used to denote the *ear* singleness or plurality in the following noun), agrees with the noun in gender and number.

EXAMPLES.

La science est utile, (*The*) science is useful.

Les sciences sont utiles, (*The*) sciences are useful.

There are three different articles, the *definite*, the *indefinite*, and the *partitive*.

OF THE DEFINITE ARTICLE.

	<i>Singular</i>			<i>Plural.</i>
	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Before a vowel.</i>	<i>Of both genders.</i>
	le,	la,	l',	les, <i>the</i>
with <i>de</i> ,	du,	de la,	de l',	des, <i>of the</i>
with <i>à</i> ,	au,	à la,	à l',	aux, <i>to the</i>

When a substantive (masculine or feminine), singular, begins with a vowel or silent *h*, the *e* or *a* of the article, which precedes it, is cut off and an apostrophe (') is put in its place; the *l'* of the article is then pronounced together with the noun, as if forming with it one entire word, as *l'ami*, the friend; *l'homme*, the man; instead of *le ami*, and *le homme*.*

* The elision of the final vowel occurs in *le, la, je, me, te, se, de, ce, ne*, and *que*, when followed by a word beginning with a vowel or an *h* mute. The elision of *i* occurs in *si* when followed by *il, ils*.

EXAMPLES OF THE DEFINITE ARTICLE.

Singular.

Le garçon, *the boy.*
 La fille, *the girl.*
 L'enfant, *the child.*
 Du père, *of the father.*
 De la mère, *of the mother.*
 De l'ami, *of the friend.*
 Au frère, *to the brother.*
 À la sœur, *to the sister.*
 À l'oncle, *to the uncle.*

Plural.

Les garçons, *the boys.*
 Les filles, *the girls.*
 Les enfants, *the children.*
 Des pères, *of the fathers.*
 Des mères, *of the mothers.*
 Des amis, *of the friends.*
 Aux frères, *to the brothers.*
 Aux sœurs, *to the sisters.*
 Aux oncles, *to the uncles.*

OF THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE.

Mas.

un,
 d'un,
 à un,

Fem.

une,
 d'une,
 à une,

a or an.
of or from a
to a.

EXAMPLES.

Un jour, *a day*; une nuit, *a night*; d'un jour, etc.

OF THE PARTITIVE ARTICLE.

Du, de la, de l' or des (of the), answer to the English partitive, *some (or any)*, expressed or understood.

EXAMPLES.

Du pain, de la viande, de l'eau, des œufs.
(some) bread, *(some) meat,* *(some) water,* *(some) eggs.*

THE SUBSTANTIVE.

The substantive or noun serves to name a person or a thing.

EXAMPLES.

Richard. Homme, *man.* Arbre, *tree.*

Nouns have two genders, the masculine—as *le père*, the father ; *le garçon*, the boy ; and the feminine—as *la mère*, the mother ; *la fille*, the daughter. This distinction extends to the names of things ; as *le bois*, the wood ; *un jardin*, a garden ; are masculine : *la forêt*, the forest ; *une fleur*, a flower ; are feminine. The French language having no neuter, all French nouns of inanimate objects are consequently either masculine or feminine.*

Nouns have also two numbers, the singular denoting one object, as *la table* ; and the plural denoting more than one, as *les tables*.

FORMATION OF THE PLURAL OF NOUNS.

GENERAL RULE.—The plural of nouns (substantives and adjectives) is formed by adding an *s* to the singular.

EXAMPLES.

Le grand homme, the great man.

Les grands hommes, the great men.

* The knowledge of the gender of nouns of inanimate objects will be acquired gradually by means of the phraseology of the language. It can generally be ascertained in a sentence by the termination of one of the accompanying words (such as an article, an adjective, a pronoun, or a participle). Practice will therefore teach with more effect and rapidity than the chaos of rules and exceptions generally advanced on this subject.

EXCEPTIONS.

1 Nouns ending in *s*, *x*, or *z*, in the singular, do not vary in the plural.

EXAMPLES.

Le fils, <i>the son</i> ;	les fils, <i>the sons</i> .
La voix, <i>the voice</i> ;	les voix, <i>the voices</i> .
Un gaz, <i>a gas</i> ;	des gaz, <i>gases</i> .

2. Nouns ending in *eau*, *au*, and in *eu*,* take *x* in the plural.

EXAMPLES.

Un chapeau, <i>a hat</i> ;	des chapeaux, <i>hats</i> .
Le feu, <i>the fire</i> ;	les feux, <i>the fires</i> .

3. Nouns ending in *ou* follow the general rule, except the following, which take *x*: *chou*, cabbage; *caillou*, flint; *bijou*, jewel; *genou*, knee; *joujou*, toy; *hibou*, owl.

4. Nouns ending in *al*† or *ail* become plural by changing *al* or *ail* into *aux*.

EXAMPLES.

Cheval, <i>horse</i> ;	chevaux, <i>horses</i> .
Travail, <i>work</i> ;	travaux, <i>works</i> .

The following are irregular:—

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Bétail, <i>cattle</i> ;	bestiaux.
Œil, <i>eye</i> ;	yeux and œils.
Aïeul, <i>grandfather</i> ;	aïeux and aïeuls.
Ciel, <i>heaven</i> ;	cieux and ciels.
Ail, <i>garlic</i> ;	aux.

* *bleu*, blue, makes *bleus*.

† *Bal*, carnival, *régal*, détail, éventail, gouvernail, portail, *sérail*, and a few more nouns in *al* and *ail* follow the general rule, page 7.

ADJECTIVE.

An adjective expresses the quality of a substantive or noun.

EXAMPLE.

Un *honnête* homme, *an* honest man.

In French an adjective agrees in gender and number with the substantive to which it relates.

EXAMPLE.

Bon travail, <i>good work.</i>	Bons enfants, <i>good children.</i>
Bonne espérance, <i>good hope.</i>	Bonnes choses, <i>good things.</i>

FORMATION OF THE FEMININE OF ADJECTIVES.

GENERAL RULES.—1. An adjective is made feminine by the addition of an *e* mute to the masculine termination.

EXAMPLES.

Louis est grand,	<i>Lewis is tall.</i>
Louise est grande,	<i>Louisa is tall.</i>

2. Adjectives ending in *e* mute in the masculine, do not change for the feminine.

EXAMPLES.

Il est aimable,	<i>he is amiable.</i>
Elle est aimable,	<i>she is amiable.</i>

3. Adjectives ending in *el*, *eil*, *ien*, *on*, and *et*,* to form their feminine, double their last consonant and take *e* mute.

* Complet, concret, discret, inquiet, secret, replet *make in the feminine* complète, concrète, discrète, etc.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	
Cruel,	cruelle,	<i>cruel.</i>
Pareil,	pareille,	<i>like.</i>
Ancien,	ancienne,	<i>ancient.</i>
Bon,	bonne,	<i>good.</i>
Muet,	muette,	<i>dumb.</i>

4. Adjectives ending in *f* change this letter into *v*, and take *e* mute.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	
Actif,	active,	<i>active.</i>

5. Adjectives ending in *eux* change *eux* into *euse*.

EXAMPLE.

Généreux,	généreuse,	<i>generous.</i>
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6. Adjectives ending in *eur** generally change *eur* into *euse*.

EXAMPLE.

Trompeur,	trompeuse,	<i>deceitful.</i>
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Many adjectives form their feminine irregularly.

<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	
Absous,	absoute	<i>absolved.</i>
Bas,	basse,	<i>low.</i>
Bénin,	bénigne,	<i>benign, kind.</i>
Blanc,	blanche,	<i>white.</i>

* Antérieur, citérieur, extérieur, inférieur, intérieur, majeur, mineur, meilleur, postérieur, prieur, supérieur, ultérieur, *follow the general rule*; that is, *take e mute*. Accusateur, conducteur, créateur, protecteur, débiteur, exécuter, inspecteur, inventeur, persécuteur, *make in the feminine*: accusatrice, conductrice, etc. Vengeur, enchanteur *make* vengeresse, enchanteresse.

Beau or bel,*	belle,	<i>fine.</i>
Caduc,	caduque,	<i>decrepit.</i>
Coi,	coite,	<i>still, snug.</i>
Dissons,	dissoute,	<i>dissolved.</i>
Doux,	douce,	<i>sweet.</i>
Épais,	épaisse,	<i>thick.</i>
Exprès,	expresse,	<i>express, positive.</i>
Favori,	favorite,	<i>favorite.</i>
Faux,	fausse,	<i>false.</i>
Fou or fol,*	folle,	<i>foolish.</i>
Frais,	fraîche,	<i>fresh.</i>
Franc,	franche,	<i>open, frank.</i>
Gentil,	gentille,	<i>gentle.</i>
Gras,	grasse,	<i>fat.</i>
Grec,	grecque,	<i>Greek.</i>
Gros,	grosse,	<i>big.</i>
Jaloux,	jalouse,	<i>jealous.</i>
Jumeau,	jumelle,	<i>twin.</i>
Las,	lasse,	<i>tired.</i>
Long,	longue,	<i>long.</i>
Malin,	maligne,	<i>malicious.</i>
Mou or mol,*	molle,	<i>soft.</i>
Mat,	matte,	<i>unpolished.</i>
Nouveau or nouvel,*	nouvelle,	<i>new.</i>
Nul,	nulle,	<i>none.</i>
Paysan,	paysanne,	<i>clownish.</i>
Public,	publique,	<i>public.</i>
Roux,	rousse,	<i>red.</i>
Sec,	sèche,	<i>dry.</i>
Sot,	sotte,	<i>silly.</i>
Tiers,	tierce,	<i>third.</i>
Traître,	traîtresse,	<i>treacherous.</i>
Turc,	turque,	<i>Turkish.</i>
Vieux or vieil,*	vieille,	<i>old.</i>
Vieillot,	vieillotte,	<i>oldish.</i>

* Before a noun masculine singular beginning with a vowel or an *h* mute.

PLACE OF ADJECTIVES.

Most adjectives in French follow the substantive to which they relate; as, *table ronde*, round table; *chambre obscure*, dark room. Some are placed before, and others *ad libitum*. The following usually precede:—

Beau, *fine*; bon, *good*; cher, *dear* (*denoting affection*); digne, *worthy*; jeune, *young*; joli, *pretty*; mauvais, *bad*; méchant, *wicked*; meilleur, *better*; moindre, *less*; petit, *little*; saint, *holy*; tel, *such*; tout, *all*; vieux, *old*; vilain, *ugly*.

DEGREES OF COMPARISON.

To denote a comparison of equality, *aussi*, as, is placed before the adjective, and *que*, as, after it.

EXAMPLE.

Il est *aussi* savant *que* moi.
He is as learned as I.

To denote a comparison of superiority, *plus*, more, is placed before the adjective, and *que*, than, after it.

EXAMPLE.

Tu es *plus* adroit *que* lui.
Thou art more dexterous than he.

To denote a comparison of inferiority, *moins*, less, is placed before the adjective, and *que*, than, after it.

EXAMPLE.

Vous êtes *moins* instruit *que* votre frère.
You are less learned than your brother.

THE SUPERLATIVE DEGREE.

When the quality is expressed in a very high, or in the highest degree, the superlative is called *absolute*, and is formed by placing one of these adverbs, *très, fort, bien*, very, before the adjective.

EXAMPLE.

Il est *très-habile*. *He is very clever.*

When the superlative expresses a relation to other objects, it is called *relative*, and is formed by prefixing *le* to the adverbs *plus* and *moins*.

EXAMPLES.

La *plus* jeune de mes sœurs.
The youngest of my sisters.
 Le *moins* sage de mes amis.
The least wise of my friends.

The following are irregular :—

Bon, *good* ; meilleur, *better* ; le meilleur, *the best*.
 Mauvais, *bad* ; pire, *worse* ; le pire, *the worst*.
 Petit, *little* ; moindre, *less* ; le moindre, *the least*.

The comparative of these adjectives must not be mistaken for the comparative of the following adverbs.

Bien, *well* ; mieux, *better* ; le mieux, *the best*.
 Mal, *badly* ; pis, *worse* ; le pis, *the worst*.
 Peu, *little* ; moins, *less* ; le moins, *the least*.

NUMERALS.

THE CARDINAL NUMBERS ARE :

Un, <i>m. une, f.</i>	1	Soixante-deux, etc.	62
Deux,	2	Soixante et dix,	70
Trois,	3	Soixante et onze,	71
Quatre,	4	Soixante-douze,	72
Cinq,	5	Soixante-treize,	73
Six,	6	Soixante-quatorze,	74
Sept,	7	Soixante-quinze,	75
Huit,	8	Soixante-seize,	76
Neuf,	9	Soixante-dix-sept,	77
Dix,	10	Soixant-dix-huit,	78
Onze,	11	Soixante-dix-neuf,	79
Douze,	12	Quatre-vingts,	80
Treize,	13	Quatre-vingt-un,	81
Quatorze,	14	Quatre-vingt-deux, etc.	82
Quinze,	15	Quatre-vingt-dix,	90
Seize,	16	Quatre-vingt-onze,	91
Dix-sept,	17	Quatre-vingt-douze,	92
Dix-huit,	18	Quatre-vingt-treize,	93
Dix-neuf,	19	Quatre-vingt-quatorze,	94
Vingt,	20	Quatre-vingt-quinze,	95
Vingt et un,	21	Quatre-vingt-seize,	96
Vingt-deux,	22	Quatre-vingt-dix-sept,	97
Vingt-trois, etc.	23	Quatre-vingt-dix-huit,	98
Trente,	30	Quatre-vingt-dix-neuf,	99
Trente et un,	31	Cent,	100
Trente-deux, etc.	32	Cent un, etc.	101
Quarante,	40	Cent vingt,	120
Quarante et un,	41	Cent vingt et un,	121
Quarante-deux, etc.	42	Deux cents,	200
Cinquante,	50	Deux cent dix,	210
Cinquante et un,	51	Mille,*	1,000
Cinquante-deux, etc.	52	Deux mille,	2,000
Soixante,	60	Cent mille,	100,000
Soixante et un,	61	Un million,	1,000,000

* *Mille* is spelt *mil* in the date of years, *Pan mil huit cent trent-sept*, the year 1837.

THE ORDINAL NUMBERS ARE :

Premier,	1st	Huitième,	8th
Second, }		Neuvième,	9th
Deuxième, }	2nd	Dixième,	10th
Troisième,	3rd	Onzième, etc.	11th
Quatrième,	4th	Vingtième,	20th
Cinquième,	5th	Vingt et unième,	21st
Sixième,	6th	Vingt-deuxième, etc.	22nd
Septième,	7th	<i>and so on for the rest.</i>	

DISTRIBUTIVE NUMBERS :

La moitié,	$\frac{1}{2}$	Le cinquième,	$\frac{1}{5}$
Le tiers,	$\frac{1}{3}$	Le sixième,	$\frac{1}{6}$
Le quart,	$\frac{1}{4}$	Le septième,	$\frac{1}{7}$
Les trois quarts,	$\frac{3}{4}$	<i>The rest like the ordinal numbers.</i>	

The French use the cardinal numbers when speaking of Sovereigns, of the day of the month, etc.

EXAMPLES.

Guillaume quatre,	<i>William the Fourth.</i>
Le trente octobre,	<i>the 30th of October.</i>

Except in mentioning the *first* :

Le premier du mois,	<i>the first of the month.</i>
François 1 ^{er} , roi de France,	<i>Francis the 1st, King of France.</i>

PRONOUNS.

Pronouns are words supplying the place of nouns.

There are five sorts of pronouns : the personal, the possessive, the demonstrative, the relative, and the indefinite.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

The following pronouns are called conjunctive, from their being immediately united with verbs :—

Subject or Nominative.	OBJECTIVE	
	Dative.	Accusative.
Je, <i>I.</i>	Me, <i>to me.</i>	Me, <i>me.</i>
Tu, <i>thou.</i>	Te, <i>to thee.</i>	Te, <i>thee,</i>
Il, <i>he, it.</i> }	Lui, { <i>to him, to</i> <i>her, to it.</i>	Le, <i>him, it.</i>
Elle, <i>she, it.</i> }		La, <i>her, it.</i>
Nous, <i>we.</i>	Nous, <i>to us.</i>	Nous, <i>us.</i>
Vous, <i>you.</i>	Vous, <i>to you.</i>	Vous, <i>you.</i>
Ils, }	Leur, <i>to them.</i>	Les, <i>them.</i>
Elles, } <i>they</i>		

Se (dative and accusative), *self or selves.*

Y, *to him, her. it, them, etc.*

En, *of or from him, her, it, them, etc.*

These pronouns precede the verb.

EXAMPLE.

Je vous parle, *I speak to you.*

Je le vois, *I see him.*

Je lui dis la vérité, *I tell him the truth.*

Except in interrogations :

Parlez-vous français ? *Do you speak French ?*

The disjunctive pronouns are :

Singular.

Nominative	}	Moi,	toi,	lui,	elle,	soi.
and		<i>I</i>	<i>thou,</i>	<i>he,</i>	<i>she,</i>	<i>self.</i>
Accusative.		<i>Me,</i>	<i>thee,</i>	<i>him,</i>	<i>her,</i>	

Plural.

Nominative	}	Nous,	vous,	eux,	elles,	soi.
and		<i>We,</i>	<i>you,</i>	<i>they,</i>	<i>they,</i>	<i>selves.</i>
Accusative.		<i>Us,</i>	<i>you,</i>	<i>them,</i>	<i>them,</i>	

The disjunctive pronouns are used—1st, After the verb; as, *c'est moi*, It is I. 2dly, For the sake of emphasis: *Moi, je suis Français*, I am a Frenchman. 3dly, After a preposition, *de moi*, of me; *de toi*, of thee, *de lui*, of him; *d'elle*, of her, etc.

Certain personal pronouns are placed after the verb in the imperative *affirmative*.

EXAMPLES.

Donnez-le, *give it.*

Donnez-moi, *give me.*

Donnez-le-moi, *give it to me.*

But the conjunctive pronouns are used before the verb in the imperative *negative*.

EXAMPLES.

Ne le donnez pas, *do not give it.*

Ne me donnez pas, *do not give me.*

Ne me le donnez pas, *do not give it to me.*

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

The following being always used with nouns, are called *conjunctive*, or pronouns *adjective*:—

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Mas. and Fem.</i>	
mon,	ma,	mes,	<i>my.</i>
ton,	ta,	tes,	<i>thy.</i>
son,	sa,	ses,	<i>his, her, its, or one's.</i>
notre,	notre,	nos,	<i>our.</i>
votre,	votre,	vos,	<i>your.</i>
leur,	leur,	leurs,	<i>their.</i>

The following having a reference to nouns understood, are called *disjunctive* possessive pronouns:—

<i>Mas. Sing.</i>	<i>Fem. Sing.</i>	<i>Mas. Pl.</i>	<i>Fem. Pl.</i>	
Le mien,	la mienne,	les miens,	les miennes,	<i>mine.</i>
Le tien,	la tienne,	les tiens,	les tiennes,	<i>thine.</i>
Le sien,	la sienne,	les siens,	les siennes,	<i>his, hers,</i>
				<i>[its, or one's.</i>
Le nôtre,	la nôtre,	les nôtres,	les nôtres,	<i>ours.</i>
Le vôtre,	la vôtre,	les vôtres,	les vôtres,	<i>yours.</i>
Le leur,	la leur,	les leurs,	les leurs,	<i>theirs.</i>

Possessive pronouns in French agree in gender and number with the *object possessed*, and not with the possessor, as in English.

EXAMPLES.

Son âge, *his, her, or its age.*

Son mari, *her husband.*

Sa femme, *his wife.*

Sa sœur, *his or her sister.*

For the sake of euphony, *mon, ton, son*, are used instead of *ma, ta, sa*, before nouns feminine, beginning with a vowel or an *h* mute.

EXAMPLE.

Mon amitié, *my friendship,*

Son épouse, *his wife.*

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

The relative pronouns are those which relate to a substantive or a pronoun antecedent.

EXAMPLES.

Les personnes *qui* vous aiment, *the persons who love you.*

Les personnes *que* vous aimez, *the persons whom you love.*

The relative pronouns are—

Qui, *who, which, that.*

De qui, *or dont, of whom, whose, etc., de quoi, of what, etc., à quoi, to what.*

A qui, *to whom, to which, etc.*

Que, *whom, which, that.*

Lequel, *m. s., laquelle, f. s., lesquels, m. pl., lesquelles, f. pl., who, which, that.*

Interrogative.

Qui? *who or whom? qui est-ce qui? de qui? etc.*

Quoi? *que? qu'est-ce que? what? de quoi? etc.*

Lequel? *m. s., laquelle? f. s., lesquels? m. pl., lesquelles? f. pl., which?*

The following are always used with a substantive :—

Quel, *m. s., quelle, f. s., quels, m. pl., quelles, f. pl., what?*

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

The following are placed before a noun, and agree with it in gender and number. They are called pronouns *adjective* :—

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Mas. and Fem.</i>
Ce, cet	(before a vowel.) cette	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <i>this</i> or <i>that</i> </div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; font-size: 3em;">}</div> </div> ces, <i>these or those.</i>

EXAMPLES.

Ce garçon, *that boy.*

Cet homme, *that man.*

Cette femme, *that woman.*

Ces garçons, *etc.*

The following refer to an object not named :—

Ceci, *this, as, ceci est bon, this is good.*

Cela, *that cela est mauvais, that is bad.*

The following point out an object previously mentioned :—

Celui-ci (<i>m. s.</i>)	} <i>this.</i>	Celui-là (<i>m. s.</i>)	} <i>that.</i>
Celle-ci (<i>f. s.</i>)		Celle-là (<i>f. s.</i>)	
Ceux-ci (<i>m. pl.</i>)	} <i>these.</i>	Ceux-là (<i>m. pl.</i>)	} <i>those.</i>
Celles-ci (<i>f. pl.</i>)		Celles-là (<i>f. pl.</i>)	

EXAMPLE.

I (like better) prefer this one (than) to that.
 J'aime mieux celui-ci que celui-là.

Celui, celle, ceux and *celles* are also used with a relative pronoun, in reference to a noun previously expressed.

EXAMPLES.

Celui qui aime, *he who loves.*
 Celui que j'aime, *he whom I love.*

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

Indefinite pronouns have a vague and general signification; as—

On, <i>one, people.</i>	Quiconque, <i>whoever.</i>
Plusieurs, <i>several.</i>	Quelconque, <i>whatever.</i>
Autre, <i>other.</i>	Quelque, <i>some.</i>
Autrui, <i>other people.</i>	Quelque... que, <i>however.</i>
Chacun, <i>every one.</i>	L'un l'autre, <i>one another.</i>
Quelqu'un, <i>somebody.</i>	L'un et l'autre, <i>both.</i>
Aucun, <i>any, none.</i>	L'un ou l'autre, <i>either.</i>
Certain, <i>certain.</i>	Ni l'un ni l'autre, <i>neither.</i>
Chaque, <i>each.</i>	Nul, nulle, <i>none.</i>
Qui que ce soit, <i>whoever.</i>	Tout... que, <i>however.</i>
Quoi que ce soit, <i>whatever.</i>	

VERBS.

The Verb expresses the performance of an act, or the being in a state ; as, *parler*, to speak ; *être*, to be ; *rester*, to remain.

Whatever performs the act, or is in the state expressed by the verb, is its nominative, subject, or agent : as, *JE parle*, I speak.

Whatever the act falls upon, or terminates in, is called its accusative, object, or regimen ; as, *J'aime MA SŒUR*, I love MY SISTER.

The verb *être*, expressing of itself existence, is called a verb substantive ; all other verbs, as they contain an *attribute* or quality, are called verbs *attributive*. These are divided into :

Verbs active or transitive ; verbs passive ; verbs neuter or intransitive ; verbs reflective, and verbs unipersonal or impersonal.

The action expressed by the *transitive* verb, passes directly to an object.

EXAMPLE.

J'aime mon père, I love my father.

The verb passive expresses an action received or suffered by its subject.

EXAMPLE.

Mon père est aimé, my father is loved.

The verb neuter or *intransitive* expresses ; 1, a state of being ; 2, an action confined to the subject ; 3, an action passing to an object by means of a preposition.

EXAMPLE.

1. Je reste, *I remain.*
2. Je marche, *I walk.*
3. Cet aliment nuit à la santé, *that food is injurious to health.*

The original purpose of a *reflective verb*, is to denote an action done to one's self.

EXAMPLE.

Il se tue, *he kills himself.*

Frequently, however, a French reflective verb must be rendered by an English verb passive.

EXAMPLE.

La meilleure grammaire *se trouve* dans les bons écrivains.
The best grammar is found in (the works of) good writers.

A verb *unipersonal* or *impersonal* is used in the third person singular only.

EXAMPLE.

Il pleut, *it rains.*

The terminations of verbs vary according to their moods, tenses, numbers, and persons.

MOODS.

A verb has five moods or modes :

1. The *infinitive* expresses action or state in an indefinite manner, and without any relation to number or person ; as, *parler*, to speak.

2. The *indicative* affirms ; as, *je parle*, I speak.

3. The *conditional* affirms with a condition ; as, *je parlerais*, si——, I should speak, if——.

4. The *imperative* commands, exhorts, requests ; as, *parle*, speak thou.

5. The *subjunctive* is so called from its dependence upon, and subordination to another verb, to which it is united by a conjunction.

EXAMPLE.

Je désire *que nous fassions* des progrès,
I wish *we may improve*.

TENSES.

The tenses express the division of time. The simple tenses are expressed by a single word ; as, *je marche*, I walk.

The compound tenses are formed by the verbs *avoir*, to have, and *être*, to be, which are then called auxiliary ; as, *j'ai marché*, I have walked.

All the tenses will be given in the conjugations.

OF CONJUGATIONS.

To give all the different terminations of a verb, according to its moods, tenses, numbers, and persons, is to conjugate it.*

* That is, to assemble all its forms, to put them, as it were, under one yoke, *jugum*, or conjugal tie.

French verbs are generally divided into four conjugations, distinguished by the termination of the infinitive mood.

The 1st ends in *er*, as *donn-er*, to give.

2nd „ *ir*, *chér-ir*, to cherish.

3rd „ *oir*, *recev-oir*, to receive.

4th „ *re*, *rend-re*, to render.

The auxiliary verbs should be known first, on account of their general utility.

Conjugation of the Auxiliary Verb

Avoir, to have.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

SIMPLE TENSES.

Present.

Avoir,

To have.

COMPOUND TENSES.

Preterit or Past.

Avoir eu,

To have had.

PARTICIPLES.*

Present.

Ayant,

Having.

Past.

Ayant eu.

Having had.

Past.

Eu,

Had.

* Thus called, because they partake or participate of the nature of the verb and of the adjective, as, *Aimant Dieu*, loving God; *Aimé de Dieu*, loved by God.—See Exercises.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

J'ai,
I have.
Tu as,
Thou hast.
Il or elle a,
He or she has,
Nous avons,
We have.
Vous avez,
You have.
Ils or elles ont,
They have.

Preterit Indefinite.

J'ai eu,
I have had
Tu as eu,
Thou hast had.
Il or elle a eu,
He or she has had.
Nous avons eu,
We have had.
Vous avez eu,
You have had.
Ils or elles ont eu,
They have had.

Imperfect.

J'avais,
I had.
Tu avais,
Thou hadst.
Il or elle avait,
He or she had.
Nous avions,
We had.
Vous aviez,
You had.
Ils, or elles avaient,
They had.

Pluperfect.

J'avais eu,
I had had.
Tu avais eu,
Thou hadst had.
Il or elle avait eu,
He or she had had.
Nous avions eu,
We had had.
Vous aviez eu,
You had had.
Ils or elles avaient eu,
They had had.

*Preterit Definite or
Preterperfect.*

J'eus,
I had.
Tu eus,
Thou hadst.

Preterit Anterior.

J'eus eu,
I had had.
Tu eus eu,
Thou hadst had.

Il or elle eut,
He or she had.

Nous eûmes,
We had.

Vous eûtes,
You had.

Ils or elles eurent,
They had.

Future simple.

J'aurai,
I shall have.

Tu auras,
Thou wilt have.

Il or elle aura,
He or she will have.

Nous aurons,
We shall have.

Vous aurez,
You will have.

Ils or elles auront.
They will have.

Il or elle eut eu,
He or she had had.

Nous eûmes eu,
We had had.

Vous eûtes eu,
You had had.

Ils or elles eurent eu,
They had had.

Future Anterior.

J'aurai eu,
I shall have had.

Tu auras eu,
Thou wilt have had.

Il or elle aura eu,
He or she will have had.

Nous aurons eu,
We shall have had.

Vous aurez eu,
You will have had.

Ils or elles auront eu,
They will have had.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Present.

J'aurais,
I should have.

Tu aurais,
Thou wouldst have.

Il or elle aurait,
He or she would have.

Nous aurions,
We should have.

Vous auriez,
You would have.

Ils or elles auraient,
They would have.

Past.

J'aurais eu,
I should have had.

Tu aurais eu,
Thou wouldst have had.

Il or elle aurait eu,
He or she would have had.

Nous aurions eu,
We should have had.

Vous auriez eu,
You would have had.

Ils or elles auraient eu,
They would have had.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Aie,	<i>Have (thou)</i>
Qu'il ait,	<i>Let him have.</i>
Qu'elle ait,	<i>Let her have.</i>
Ayons,	<i>Let us have.</i>
Ayez,	<i>Have (ye).</i>
Qu'ils or qu'elles aient,	<i>Let them have.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present or Future.

Que j'aie,
<i>That I may have.</i>
Que tu aies,
<i>That thou mayst have.</i>
Qu'il or qu'elle ait,
<i>That he or she may have.</i>
Que nous ayons,
<i>That we may have.</i>
Que vous ayez,
<i>That you may have.</i>
Qu'ils or qu'elles aient,
<i>That they may have,</i>

Preterit.

Que j'aie eu,
<i>That I may have had.</i>
Que tu aies eu,
<i>That thou mayst have had.</i>
Qu'il or qu'elle ait eu,
<i>That he or she may have had.</i>
Que nous ayons eu,
<i>That we may have had.</i>
Que vous ayez eu,
<i>That you may have had.</i>
Qu'ils or qu'elles aient eu,
<i>That they may have had.</i>

Imperfect.

Que j'eusse,
<i>That I might have.</i>
Que tu eusses,
<i>That thou mightst have.</i>
Qu'il or qu'elle eût,
<i>That he or she might have.</i>
Que nous eussions,
<i>That we might have.</i>
Que vous eussiez,
<i>That you might have.</i>
Qu'ils or qu'elles eussent,
<i>That they might have.</i>

Pluperfect.

Que j'eusse eu,
<i>That I might have had.</i>
Que tu eusses eu,
<i>That thou mightst have had.</i>
Qu'il or qu'elle eût eu,
<i>That he or she might have had.</i>
Que nous eussions eu,
<i>That we might have had.</i>
Que vous eussiez eu,
<i>That you might have had.</i>
Qu'ils or qu'elles eussent eu,
<i>That they might have had.</i>

*Conjugation of the Auxiliary Verb**Être, to be.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

*Present.**Être,
To be.**Past.**Avoir été,
To have been.*

PARTICIPLES.

*Present.**Êtant,
Being,**Past,**Ayant été,
Having been.**Past.**Été,
Been.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

*Present.**Je suis,
I am.**Tu es,
Thou art.**Il or elle est,
He or she is.**Nous sommes,
We are.**Vous êtes,
You are.**Ils or elles sont,
They are.**Preterit Indefinite.**J'ai été,
I have been.**Tu as été,
Thou hast been.**Il or elle a été,
He or she has been.**Nous avons été,
We have been.**Vous avez été,
You have been.**Ils or elles ont été,
They have been.**Imperfect.**J'étais,
I was.**Tu étais,
Thou wast.**Pluperfect.**J'avais été,
I had been.**Tu avais été.
Thou hadst been.*

Il or elle était, <i>He or she was.</i>	Il or elle avait été, <i>He or she had been.</i>
Nous étions, <i>We were.</i>	Nous avions été, <i>We had been.</i>
Vous étiez, <i>You were.</i>	Vous aviez été, <i>You had been.</i>
Ils or elles étaient, <i>They were.</i>	Ils or elles avaient été, <i>They had been.</i>

Preterit Definite.

Preterit Anterior.

Je fus, <i>I was.</i>	J'eus été, <i>I had been.</i>
Tu fus, <i>Thou wast.</i>	Tu eus été, <i>Thou hadst been.</i>
Il or elle fut, <i>He or she was.</i>	Il or elle eut été, <i>He or she had been.</i>
Nous fûmes, <i>We were.</i>	Nous eûmes été, <i>We had been.</i>
Vous fûtes, <i>You were.</i>	Vous eûtes été, <i>You had been.</i>
Ils or elles furent, <i>They were.</i>	Ils or elles eurent été, <i>They had been.</i>

Future simple.

Future Anterior.

Je serai, <i>I shall be.</i>	J'aurai été, <i>I shall have been.</i>
Tu seras, <i>Thou wilt be.</i>	Tu auras été, <i>Thou wilt have been.</i>
Il or elle sera, <i>He or she will be.</i>	Il or elle aura été, <i>He or she will have been.</i>
Nous serons, <i>We shall be.</i>	Nous aurons été, <i>We shall have been.</i>
Vous serez, <i>You will be.</i>	Vous aurez été, <i>You will have been.</i>
Ils or elles seront, <i>They will be.</i>	Ils or elles auront été, <i>They will have been.</i>

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Present.

Je serais,
I should be.

Tu serais,
Thou wouldst be.

Il or elle serait,
He or she would be.

Nous serions,
We should be.

Vous seriez,
You would be.

Ils or elles seraient,
They would be.

Past.

J'aurais été,
I should have been.

Tu aurais été,
Thou wouldst have been.

Il or elle aurait été,
He or she would have been.

Nous aurions été,
We should have been.

Vous auriez été,
You would have been.

Ils or elles auraient été,
They would have been.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sois,

Qu'il soit,

Qu'elle soit,

Soyons,

Soyez,

Qu'ils or qu'elles soient,

Be (thou).

Let him be.

Let her be.

Let us be.

Be (ye).

Let them be.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present or Future.

Que je sois,
That I may be.

Que tu sois,
That thou mayst be.

Qu'il or qu'elle soit,
That he or she may be.

Que nous soyons,
That we may be.

Que vous soyez,
That you may be.

Qu'ils or qu'elles soient,
That they may be.

Preterit.

Que j'aie été,
That I may have been.

Que tu aies été,
That thou mayst have been.

Qu'il or qu'elle ait été,
That he or she may have been.

Que nous ayons été,
That we may have been.

Que vous ayez été,
That you may have been.

Qu'ils or qu'elles aient été,
That they may have been.

Imperfect.

Que je fusse.
That I might be.
 Que tu fusses,
That thou mightst be.
 Qu'il or qu'elle fût,
That he or she might be.
 Que nous fussions,
That we might be.
 Que vous fussiez,
That you might be.
 Qu'ils or qu'elles fussent,
That they might be.

Pluperfect.

Que j'eusse été,
That I might have been.
 Que tu eusses été,
That thou mightst have been.
 Qu'il or qu'elle eût été,
That he or she might have been.
 Que nous eussions été,
That we might have been.
 Que vous eussiez été,
That you might have been.
 Qu'ils or qu'elles eussent été,
That they might have been.

OF INTERROGATION AND NEGATION WITH VERBS.

To conjugate a verb interrogatively, place the pronoun nominative after the verb.

EXAMPLES.

Ai-je ?	<i>have I ?</i>
Suis-je ?	<i>am I ?</i>

A negation is generally expressed in French by two words :

Ne.....pas,* *not.*
 Ne.....point, *not at all.*
 Ne.....plus, *no more.*
 Ne.....jamais, *never.*
 Ne.....rien, *nothing.*
 Ne.....nullement, *by no means.*
 Ne.....que, *not....but (only).*

* See the Roots of these words in *Le Manuel étymologique.*

The negative *ne* always precedes the verb, the other words explanatory of the negation follow.

EXAMPLES.

Je ne suis pas riche, *I am not rich.*
 Ne suis-je pas heureux ? *am I not happy ?*
 Je n'ai point d'argent, *I have no money.*
 N'ai-je point d'amis ? *have I no friends ?*
 Il ne donne rien, *he does not give anything.*
 Ne donne-t-il rien ? *does he not give any thing ?*

OF REGULAR VERBS.

First Conjugation Infinitive ending in ER.

[This conjugation contains the greatest number of verbs (about 4,000) which are alike in all their terminations of moods, tenses, numbers, and persons.]

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.

Donn-er, to give.

Past.

Avoir donn-é, to have given.

PARTICIPLES.

Present.

Donn-ant, giving.

Past.

Donn-é, given.

Ayant donn-é, having given.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Je	donn-e,	I give.
Tu	donn-es,	thou givest.
Il	donn-e,	he gives.
Nous	donn-ons,	we give.
Vous	donn-ez,	you give.
Ils	donn-ent,	they give.

Preterit Indefinit.

J'ai donn-é, etc., I have given.

Imperfect.

Je	donn-ais,	I was giving.
Tu	donn-ais,	thou wast giving.
Il	donn-ait,	he was giving.
Nous	donn-ions,	we were giving.
Vous	donn-iez,	you were giving.
Ils	donn-aient	they were giving.

Pluperfect.

J'avais donn-é, etc., I had given.

Preterit Definite.

Je	donn-ai,	I gave.
Tu	donn-as,	thou gavest.
Il	donn-a,	he gave.
Nous	donn-âmes,	we gave.
Vous	donn-âtes,	you gave.
Ils	donn-èrent,	they gave.

Preterit Anterior

J'eus donn-é, etc., I had given.

Future Simple.

Je	donn-erai,	I shall give.
Tu	donn-eras,	thou wilt give.
Il	donn-era,	he will give.

VERBS.

Nous	donn- <i>erons</i> ,	we shall give.
Vous	donn- <i>erez</i> ,	you will give.
Ils	donn- <i>eront</i> ,	they will give.

Future Anterior.

J'aurai donn-*é*, etc., I shall have given.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Present.

Je	donn- <i>erais</i> ,	I should give.
Tu	donn- <i>erais</i> ,	thou wouldst give.
Il	donn- <i>erait</i> ,	he would give.
Nous	donn- <i>erions</i> ,	we should give.
Vous	donn- <i>eriez</i> ,	you would give.
Ils	donn- <i>eraient</i> ,	they would give.

Past.

J'aurais donn-*é*, etc., I should have given.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

	Donn- <i>e</i> ,	give (thou).
Qu'il	donn- <i>e</i> ,	let him give.
	Donn- <i>ons</i> ,	let us give.
	Donn- <i>ez</i> ,	give (ye).
Qu'ils	donn- <i>ent</i> ,	let them give.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present or Future.

Que je	donn- <i>e</i> ,	that I may give.
Que tu	donn- <i>es</i> ,	that thou mayst give.
Qu'il	donn- <i>e</i> ,	that he may give.
Que nous	donn- <i>ions</i> ,	that we may give.
Que vous	donn- <i>iez</i> ,	that you may give.
Qu'ils	donn- <i>ent</i> ,	that they may give.

Preterit.

Que j'aie donn-é, etc., that I may have given.

Imperfect.

Que je	donn-asse,	that I might give.
Que tu	donn-asses,	that thou mightst give.
Qu'il	donn-ât,	that he might give.
Que nous	donn-assions,	that we might give.
Que vous	donn-assiez,	that you might give.
Qu'ils	donn-assent,	that they might give.

Pluperfect.

Que j'eusse donn-é, that I might have given.

ORTHOGRAPHICAL REMARKS.

1. Verbs ending in the infinitive, in *ger*, retain *e* before *a* and *o*, to preserve the articulation of *g* soft, as *juger*, to judge; *nous jugeons*, we judge.

2. When *c* is pronounced like *s* in the Infinitive, it takes a cedilla (ç) before *a*, *o*, *u*, to preserve its articulation; as, *placer*, to place; *je plaçai*, I placed.

3. Verbs which have *y* before the termination of the Infinitive or Participle present, generally change it into *i* before *e*, *es*, and *ent*; as, *employer*, to employ; *j'emploie*, I employ; *ils emploient*, they employ.

4. Verbs in *uer* and *ouer* require a diæresis (Tréma) on the *i* (ï) of the first and second persons plural of the imperfect Indicative, and present Subjunctive; as *Distribuer*, to distribute, *nous distribuïons*.

5. Verbs which have *é* (with an acute accent) in the Infinitive or Participle present, require a grave accent

on it (è) before a consonant followed by an *e* mute ; as, *espérer*, to hope ; *il espère*, he hopes.

6. Verbs having *e* mute before the termination of the Infinitive *ler* and *ter*, generally double *l* and *t*, when followed by *e*, *es*, and *ent*, as *appeler*, to call ; *jeter*, to throw ; *j'appelle*, I call ; *je jette*, I throw. Some take the grave accent on the *e* : *acheter*, to buy ; *il achète*, he buys.

Second Conjugation, Infinitive ending in IR.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.

Chér-ir, to cherish.

Past.

Avoir chér-i, to have cherished.

PARTICIPLES.

Present.

Chér-issant, cherishing.

Past.

Chér-i, cherished. Ayant chér-i, having cherished.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Je	chér-is,	I cherish
Tu	chér-is,	thou cherishest.
Il	chér-it,	he cherishes.
Nous	chér-issons,	we cherish.
Vous	chér-issez,	you cherish.
Ils	chér-issent,	they cherish.

Preterit Indefinite.

J'ai chér-i, etc., I have cherished.

Imperfect.

Je	chér-issais,	I was cherishing.
Tu	chér-issais,	thou wast cherishing.
Il	chér-issait,	he was cherishing.
Nous	chér-issions,	we were cherishing.
Vous	chér-issiez,	you were cherishing.
Ils	chér-issaient,	they were cherishing.

Pluperfect.

J'avais chér-i, etc., I had cherished.

Preterit Definite.

Je	chér-is,	I cherished.
Tu	chér-is,	thou cherishedst.
Il	chér-it,	he cherished.
Nous	chér-îmes,	we cherished.
Vous	chér-îtes,	you cherished.
Ils	chér-irent,	they cherished.

Preterit Anterior.

J'eus chér-i, etc., I had cherished.

Future Simple.

Je	chér-irai,	I shall cherish.
Tu	chér-iras,	thou wilt cherish.
Il	chér-ira,	he will cherish.
Nous	chér-irons,	we shall cherish.
Vous	chér-irez,	you will cherish.
Ils	chér-iront,	they will cherish.

Future Anterior.

J'aurai chér-i, etc., I shall or will have cherished.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Je	chér-irais,	I should cherish.
Tu	chér-irais,	thou wouldst cherish.

Il	chér- <i>irait</i> ,	he would cherish.
Nous	chér- <i>irions</i> ,	we should cherish.
Vous	chér- <i>iriez</i> ,	you would cherish.
Ils	chér- <i>iraient</i> ,	they would cherish.

Past.

J'aurais chér-*i*, etc., I should have cherished.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

	Chér- <i>is</i> ,	cherish (thou).
Qu'il	chér- <i>isse</i> ,	let him cherish.
	Chér- <i>issons</i> ,	let us cherish.
	Chér- <i>issez</i> ,	cherish (ye).
Qu'ils	chér- <i>issent</i> ,	let them cherish.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present or Future.

Que je	chér- <i>isse</i> ,	that I may cherish.
Que tu	chér- <i>isses</i> ,	that thou mayst cherish.
Qu'il	chér- <i>isse</i> ,	that he may cherish.
Que nous	chér- <i>issions</i> ,	that we may cherish.
Que vous	chér- <i>issiez</i> ,	that you may cherish.
Qu'ils	chér- <i>issent</i> ,	that they may cherish.

Preterit.

Que j'aie chér-*i*, etc., that I may have cherished.

Imperfect.

Que je	chér- <i>isse</i> ,	that I might cherish,
Que tu	chér- <i>isses</i> ,	that thou mightst cherish.
Qu'il	chér- <i>ît</i> ,	that he might cherish.
Que nous	chér- <i>issions</i> ,	that we might cherish.
Que vous	chér- <i>issiez</i> ,	that you might cherish.
Qu'ils	chér- <i>issent</i> ,	that they might cherish.

Pluperfect.

Que j'eusse chér-*i*, etc., that I might have cherished.

Third Conjugation, Infinitive ending in OIR.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.

Rec-evoir, to receive.

Past.

Avoir reç-u, to have received.

PARTICIPLES.

Present.

Rec-evant, receiving.

Past.

Reç-u, received. Ayant reç-u, having received.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Je	reç-ois,	I receive.
Tu	reç-ois,	thou receivest.
Il	reç-oit,	he receives.
Nous	rec-evons,	we receive.
Vous	rec-evez,	you receive.
Ils	reç-oivent,	they receive.

Preterit Indefinite.

J'ai reç-u, etc., I have received.

Imperfect.

Je	rec-evais,	I was receiving.
Tu	rec-evais,	thou wast receiving.
Il	rec-evait,	he was receiving.
Nous	rec-evions,	we were receiving.
Vous	rec-eviez,	you were receiving.
Ils	rec-evaient,	they were receiving.

Pluperfect.

j'avais reç-u, etc., I had received.

Preterit Definite.

Je	reç-us,	I received.
Tu	reç-us,	thou receivedst.
Il	reç-ut,	he received.
Nous	reç-ûmes,	we received.
Vous	reç-ûtes,	you received.
Ils	reç-urent,	they received.

Preterit Anterior.

J'eus reç-u, etc., I had received.

Future Simple.

Je	rec-evrai,	I shall receive.
Tu	rec-evras,	thou wilt receive.
Il	rec-evra,	he will receive.
Nous	rec-evrons,	we shall receive.
Vous	rec-evrez,	you will receive.
Ils	rec-evront,	they will receive.

Future Anterior.

J'aurai reç-u, etc., I shall have received.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Je	rec-evrais,	I should receive.
Tu	rec-evrais,	thou wouldst receive.
Il	rec-evrait,	he would receive.
Nous	rec-evrions,	we should receive.
Vous	rec-evriez,	you would receive.
Ils	rec-evraient,	they would receive.

Past.

J'aurais reç-u, etc., I should have received.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Reç-ois,	receive (thou).
Qu'il reç-oive,	let him receive.
Rec-evons,	let us receive.
Rec-evez,	receive (ye).
Qu'ils reç-oivent,	let them receive.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present or Future.

Que je	reç-oive,	that I may receive.
Que tu	reç-oives,	that thou mayst receive.
Qu'il	reç-oive,	that he may receive.
Que nous	rec-evions,	that we may receive.
Que vous	rec-eviez,	that you may receive.
Qu'ils	reç-oivent,	that they may receive.

Preterit.

Que j'aie reç-u, etc., that I may have received.

Imperfect.

Que je	reç-usse,	that I might receive.
Que tu	reç-usses,	that thou mightst receive.
Qu'il	reç-ût,	that he might receive.
Que nous	reç-ussions	that we might receive.
Que vous	reç-ussiez,	that you might receive.
Qu'ils	reç-ussent,	that they might receive.

Pluperfect.

Que j'eusse reç-u, etc., that I might have received.

Fourth Conjugation, Infinitive ending in RE.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.

Rend-re, to render.

Past.

Avoir rend-u, to have rendered.

PARTICIPLES.

Present.

Rend-ant, rendering.

Past.

Rend-*u*, rendered. Ayant rend-*u*, having rendered.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Je	rend- <i>s</i> ,	I render.
Tu	rend- <i>s</i> ,	thou renderest.
Il	rend,	he renders.
Nous	rend- <i>ons</i> ,	we render.
Vous	rend- <i>ez</i> ,	you render.
Ils	rend- <i>ent</i> ,	they render.

Preterit Indefinite.

J'ai rend-*u*, etc., I have rendered,

Imperfect.

Je	rend- <i>ais</i> ,	I was rendering.
Tu	rend- <i>ais</i> ,	thou wast rendering.
Il	rend- <i>ait</i> ,	he was rendering.
Nous	rend- <i>ions</i> ,	we were rendering.
Vous	rend- <i>iez</i> ,	you were rendering.
Ils	rend- <i>aient</i> ,	they were rendering.

Pluperfect.

J'avais rend-*u*, etc., I had rendered.

Preterit Definite.

Je	rend- <i>is</i> ,	I rendered.
Tu	rend- <i>is</i> ,	thou renderedst.
Il	rend- <i>it</i> ,	he rendered.
Nous	rend- <i>îmes</i> ,	we rendered.
Vous	rend- <i>îtes</i> ,	you rendered.
Ils	rend- <i>irent</i> ,	they rendered.

Preterit Anterior.

J'eus rend-*u*, etc., I had rendered.

Future Simple.

Je	rend- <i>rai</i> ,	I shall render.
Tu	rend- <i>ras</i> ,	thou wilt render.
Il	rend- <i>ra</i> ,	he will render.
Nous	rend- <i>rons</i> ,	we shall render.
Vous	rend- <i>rez</i> ,	you will render.
Ils	rend- <i>ront</i> ,	they will render.

Future Anterior.

J'aurai rend-*u*, etc., I shall have rendered.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Present.

Je	rend- <i>rais</i> ,	I should render.
Tu	rend- <i>rais</i> ,	thou wouldst render.
Il	rend- <i>rait</i> ,	he would render.
Nous	rend- <i>rions</i> ,	we should render.
Vous	rend- <i>riez</i> ,	you would render.
Ils	rend- <i>raient</i> ,	they would render.

Past.

J'aurais rend-*u*, etc., I should have rendered.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

	Rend- <i>s</i> ,	render (thou).
Qu'il	rend- <i>e</i> ,	let him render.
	Rend- <i>ons</i> ,	let us render.
	Rend- <i>ez</i> ,	render (ye).
Qu'ils	rend- <i>ent</i> ,	let them render.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present or Future.

Que je	rend- <i>e</i> ,	that I may render.
Que tu	rend- <i>es</i> ,	that thou mayst render.
Qu'il	rend- <i>e</i> ,	that he may render.

VERBS.

Que nous	rend-ions,	that we may render.
Que vous	rend-iez,	that you may render.
Qu'ils	rend-ent.	that they may render.

Preterit.

Que j'aie rend-u, etc., etc., that I may have rendered.

Imperfect.

Que je	rend-isse,	that I might render
Que tu	rend-isses,	that thou mightst render.
Qu'il	rend-ît,	that he might render.
Que nous	rend-issions,	that we might render.
Que vous	rend-issiez,	that you might render.
Qu'ils	rend-issent,	that they might render.

Pluperfect.

Que j'eusse rend-u, etc., etc., that I might have rendered.

PASSIVE VERBS.

A verb passive consists of the verb *être*, and the participle past of a transitive verb. The participle, like the adjective, agrees in gender and number with the noun or pronoun (subject) to which it relates.

EXAMPLES.

Il est aimé,	<i>He is loved.</i>
Elle est aimée,	<i>She is loved.</i>
Ils sont aimés,	<i>They are loved.</i>
Elles sont aimées	<i>They are loved.</i>

NEUTER VERBS.

The neuter, or intransitive verbs, are conjugated in

their compound tenses with the auxiliary *avoir*, except the following, which are conjugated with *être* :—

Aller, <i>to go.</i>	Mourir, <i>to die,</i>
Arriver, <i>to arrive.</i>	Naître, <i>to be born.</i>
Décéder, <i>to die.</i>	Parvenir, <i>to attain.</i>
Eclorre, <i>to blow, to hatch.</i>	Revenir, <i>to come again.</i>
Intervenir, <i>to intervene.</i>	Venir, <i>to come.</i>

Some neuter verbs are conjugated with both *avoir* and *être*. With *avoir* they express an action, with *être* the state resulting from that action.

EXAMPLE.

Il a demeuré à Paris,	<i>he has resided at Paris.</i>
Il est demeuré en France,	<i>he remained in France.</i>

REFLECTIVE VERBS.

They are conjugated with two pronouns, and their compound tenses are formed by means of the auxiliary *être*.

EXAMPLE.

Je me suis coupé,	<i>I have cut myself.</i>
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Conjugation of a Reflective Verb.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

SIMPLE TENSES.

COMPOUND TENSES.

*Present.**Past.*

Se lever,
To rise.

S'être levé, *ée, és, or ées,*
To have risen.

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>
Se levant, <i>Rising.</i>	S'étant levé, <i>Having risen.</i>
<i>Past.</i>	
Levé, <i>Risen.</i>	

INDICATIVE MOOD.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preterit Indefinite.</i>
Je me lève, <i>I rise.</i>	Je me suis levé, <i>I have risen.</i>
Tu te lèves, <i>Thou risest.</i>	Tu t'es levé, <i>Thou hast risen.</i>
Il se lève, <i>He rises.</i>	Il s'est levé, <i>He has risen.</i>
Nous nous levons. <i>We rise.</i>	Nous nous sommes levés, <i>We have risen.</i>
Vous vous levez, <i>You rise.</i>	Vous vous êtes levés, <i>You have risen.</i>
Ils se lèvent, <i>They rise.</i>	Ils se sont levés, <i>They have risen.</i>
<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Pluperfect.</i>
Je me levais, <i>I was rising.</i>	Je m'étais levé, <i>I had risen.</i>
Tu te levais, <i>Thou wast rising.</i>	Tu t'étais levé, <i>Thou hadst risen.</i>
Il se levait, <i>He was rising.</i>	Il s'était levé, <i>He had risen.</i>
Nous nous levions, <i>We were rising.</i>	Nous nous étions levés, <i>We had risen.</i>
Vous vous leviez, <i>You were rising.</i>	Vous vous étiez levés, <i>You had risen.</i>
Ils se levaient, <i>They were rising.</i>	Ils s'étaient levés, <i>They had risen.</i>

Preterit Definite.

Je me levai,
I rose.

Tu te levas,
Thou didst rise.

Il se leva,
He rose.

Nous nous levâmes,
We rose.

Vous vous levâtes,
You rose.

Ils se levèrent,
They rose.

Preterit Anterior.

Je me fus levé,
I had risen.

Tu te fus levé,
Thou hadst risen.

Il se fut levé,
He had risen.

Nous nous fûmes levés,
We had risen.

Vous vous fûtes levés,
You had risen.

Ils se furent levés,
They had risen.

Future Simple.

Je me lèverai,
I shall rise.

Tu te lèveras,
Thou wilt rise.

Il se lèvera,
He will rise.

Nous nous lèverons,
We shall rise.

Vous vous lèverez,
You will rise.

Ils se lèveront,
They will rise.

Future Anterior.

Je me serai levé,
I shall have risen.

Tu te seras levé,
Thou wilt have risen.

Il se sera levé,
He will have risen.

Nous nous serons levés,
We shall have risen.

Vous vous serez levés,
You will have risen.

Ils se seront levés,
They will have risen.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Present.

Je me lèverais,
I should rise.

Tu te lèverais,
Thou wouldst rise.

Il se lèverait.
He would rise.

Past.

Je me serais levé,
I should have risen.

Tu te serais levé,
Thou wouldst have risen.

Il se serait levé,
He would have risen.

Nous nous lèverions,
We should rise.

Vous vous lèveriez,
You would rise.

Ils se lèveraient,
They would rise.

Nous nous serions levés,
We should have risen.

Vous vous seriez levés,
You would have risen.

Ils se seraient levés,
They would have risen.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Lève-toi,	<i>rise (thou).</i>
Qu'il se lève,	<i>let him rise.</i>
Levons-nous,	<i>let us rise.</i>
Levez-vous,	<i>rise (ye).</i>
Qu'ils se lèvent,	<i>let them rise.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present or Future.

Que je me lève,
That I may rise.

Que tu te lèves,
That thou mayst rise.

Qu'il se lève,
That he may rise,

Que nous nous levions,
That we may rise.

Que vous vous leviez,
That you may rise.

Qu'ils se lèvent,
That they may rise.

Preterit.

Que je me sois levé,
That I may have risen.

Que tu te sois levé,
That thou mayst have risen.

Qu'il se soit levé,
That he may have risen.

Que nous nous soyons levés,
That we may have risen

Que vous vous soyez levés,
That you may have risen.

Qu'ils se soient levés,
That they may have risen.

Imperfect.

Que je me levasse,
That I might rise.

Que tu te levasses.
That thou mightst rise.

Qu'il se levât,
That he might rise.

Pluperfect.

Que je me fusse levé,
That I might have risen.

Que tu te fusses levé,
That thou mightst have risen.

Qu'il se fût levé,
That he might have risen.

Que nous nous levassions,
That we might rise.

Que vous vous levassiez,
That you might rise.

Qu'ils se levassent,
That they might rise.

Que nous nous fussions levés,
That we might have risen.

Que vous vous fussiez levés,
That you might have risen.

Qu'ils se fussent levés,
That they might have risen.

Conjugation of a Verb Unipersonal.

Y AVOIR, *there to be*, and FALLOIR, *to be necessary* (see the list of irregular verbs), are very frequently used.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

SIMPLE TENSES.

Present.

Y avoir,
There to be.

COMPOUND TENSES.

Preterit.

Y avoir eu,
There to have been.

PARTICIPLES.

Present.

Y ayant,
There being.

Past.

Y ayant eu,
There having been.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Il y a,
There is or are.

Imperfect.

Il y avait,
There was or were.

Preterit Definite.

Il y eut,
There was or were.

Preterit Indefinite.

Il y a eu,
There has or have been.

Pluperfect.

Il y avait eu,
There had been.

Preterit Anterior.

Il y eut eu,
There had been.

Future.
Il y aura,
There will be.

Future Anterior.
Il y aura eu,
There will have been.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Present.
Il y aurait,
There would be.

Past.
Il y aurait eu,
There would have been.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present or Future.
Qu'il y ait,
That there may be.

Preterit,
Qu'il y ait eu,
That there may have been.

Imperfect.
Qu'il y eût,
That there might be.

Pluperfect.
Qu'il y eût eu,
That there might have been.

SYNOPTICAL TABLE OF THE TERMINATIONS OF FRENCH
VERBS.

To serve as a reference for all the Conjugations (Regular and Irregular.)

Infinitive—er, ir, oir, re.
Part. pres.—ant in all verbs.
Part. past.—é, i, u, s, t.

Indicative Present.

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
<i>Je.</i>	<i>tu.</i>	<i>il.</i>	<i>nous.</i>	<i>vous.</i>	<i>ils.</i>
e,	es,	e.			
s,	s,	t.			
ds,	ds,	d.	ons,	ez,	ent.
cs,	cs,	c.			
x,	x,	t.			

Imperfect.

ais,	ais,	ait.	ions,	iez,	aient.
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Preterit.

ai,	as,	a.	âmes,	âtes,	èrent.
is,	is,	it.	îmes,	îtes,	irent.
us,	us,	ut.	ûmes,	ûtes,	urent.
ins,	ins,	int.	îmes,	întes,	inrent.

Future.

rai,	ras,	ra.	rons,	rez,	ront.
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Conditional.

rais,	rais,	rait.	rions,	riez,	raient.
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Imperative.

e or s,	e.	ons,	ez,	ent.
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SUBJUNCTIVE PRESENT.

e,	es,	e.	ions,	iez,	ent.
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Imperfect.

asse,	asses,	ât.	assions,	assiez,	assent.
isse,	isses,	ît.	issions,	issiez,	issent.
usse,	usses,	ût.	ussions,	ussiez,	ussent.
insse,	insses,	înt.	inssions,	inssiez,	inssent.

GENERAL RULES FOR FORMING THE TENSES.

From the participle present, form :—

1st. The three persons plural of the *Present of the Indicative* by changing the termination *ant* into *ons*, *ez*, *ent*.

2dly. The *Imperfect of the Indicative* by changing the *ant* into *ais*, *ais*, *ait*, *ions*, *iez*, *aient*.

And 3rdly, the *Present of the Subjunctive* by changing the *ant* into *e*, *es*, *e*, *ions*, *iez*, and *ent*.

The *Future of the Indicative* is formed from the Infinitive* by adding *ai*, *as*, *a*, *ons*, *ez*, *ont*.

The *Conditional* is also formed from the Infinitive by putting *as* a final *ais*, *ais*, *ait*, *ions*, *iez*, *aient*.*

The *Imperfect of the Subjunctive* is formed from the second person singular of the preterit indicative, by adding another *s* with *e*, *es*, *ions*, *iez*, and *ent*; the third person singular ends with *t* (*ât*, *ît*, *ût*, *înt*).

The *Imperative* is like the Indicative, omitting the pronouns. The third persons are like those of the present Subjunctive. When the second person singular ends in *es*, *s* is always suppressed in the Imperative, except in particular cases.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL THE IRREGULAR AND DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Throughout the list the first person is alone given; the others are regularly formed according to the synoptical table of terminations, page 50.

N.B. The following is the order in which the tenses are given:— Infinitive present; participle present; participle past; indicative present; imperfect; preterit; future; conditional; imperative; subjunctive present; imperfect.

* The final *e* of verbs of the fourth conjugation is omitted, as *rendre*, *je rendrai*; *je rendrais*.

Verbs compounded of a verb and a preposition are conjugated like the verb with which they correspond; thus, *revenir*, *survenir*, *devenir*, etc., are conjugated like *venir*; *obtenir*, *retenir*, etc., like *tenir*; *accourir*, *discourir* like *courir*; *comprendre*, *reprendre*, like *prendre*, etc..

A verb preceded by an asterisk (*) is defective.

Etre added to the participle, signifies that the compound tenses are conjugated with that auxiliary; as *je suis allé*, *je suis venu*.

***ABSoudre**, *to absolve*; *absolvant*, *absous*; *fem.* *absoute*, *j'absous*, *j'absolvais*, *j'absoudrai*, *j'absoudrais*, *absous*, *que j'absolve*.

***ACCROIRE** is only used in the infinitive, preceded by *faire*; as *faire accroître*, *to impose*, *to make one believe*.

ACQUÉRIR, *to acquire*; *acquérant*, *acquis*, *j'acquiers*, *s, t, nous*, *acquérons*, *ez*, *ils acquièrent*; *j'acquerais*, *j'acquis*, *j'acquerrai*, *j'acquerrais*, *acquiés*, *que j'acquière*, *es, e*, *acquérions*, *iez*, *acquièrent*, *que j'acquisse*.

ALLER, *to go*; *allant*, *allé (être)*, *je vais*, *vas, va*; *nous allons*, *ez*, *ils vont*; *j'allais*, *j'allai*, *j'irai*, *j'irais*, *va*, *que j'aille*, *es, e*, *allions*, *ez*, *aillent*; *que j'allasse*.

ASSAILLIR, *to assault*; *assaillant*; *assailli*, *j'assaille*, *j'assailais*, *j'assailis*, *j'assailirai*, *j'assailirais*, *assaille*, *que j'assaille*, *que j'assailisse*.

ASSEOIR (*s'*), *to sit*; *s'asseyant*, *assis (être)*, *je m'assieds*, *je m'asseyais*, *je m'assis*, *je m'assiérai*, *je m'assiérais*, *assieds-toi*, *que je m'asseye*, *que je m'assisse*.

ASTREINDRE, *to confine*,

ATTEINDRE, *to reach*,

AVEINDRE, *to take from*,

} *like craindre*.

BATTRE, *to beat*; *battant*, *battu*, *je bats*, *je battais*, *je battis*, *je battrai*, *je battrais*, *bats*, *que je batte*, *que je battisse*.

BOIRE, *to drink*; *buvant*; *bu*, *je bois*, *s, t*, *buvons*, *ez*, *boivent*; *je buvais*, *je bus*, *je boirai*, *je boirais*, *bois*, *que je boive*, *es, e*, *buvions*, *iez*, *boivent*; *que je busse*.

BOUILLIR, *to boil*; *bouillant*, *bouilli*, je *bous*; je *bouillais*, je *bouillis*, je *bouillirai*, je *bouillirais*, *bous*, que je *bonille*, que je *bouillisse*.

***BRAIRE**, *to bray*; il *brait*, ils *braient*; il *braira*, ils *brairont*; il *brairait*, ils *brairaient*.

***BRUIRE**, *to roar*; *bruyant*, il *bruyait*, ils *bruyaient*.

CEINDRE, *to gird*; *like craindre*.

***CHOIR**, *to fall*; *chu (être)*.

CIRCONCIRE, *to circumcise*; *circoncisant*, *circoncis*, je *circoncis*, *s, t, circoncisons, ez, ent*; the rest like *dire*.†

CIRCONSCRIRE, *to circumscribe*; *like écrire*.

***CLORE**, *to close*; *clos*, je *clos*, *clos, clôt*; je *clorai*, je *clorais*, *clos*, que je *close*.

CONCLURE, *to conclude*; *soncluant*, *conclu*, je *conclus*, je *concluais*, je *conclus*, je *conclurai*, je *conclurais*, *conclus*, que je *conclue*, que je *conclusse*.

CONDUIRE, *to conduct*; *conduisant*, *conduit*, je *conduis*, je *conduisais*, je *conduisis*, je *conduirai*, je *conduirais*, *conduis*, que je *conduise*, que je *conduisise*.

CONFIRE, *to pickle*; *confisant*, *confit*, je *confis*, *s, t, confisons, ez, ent*; the rest like *dire*.†

CONNAÎTRE, *to know*; *connaissant*, *connu*, je *connais*, je *connaissais*, je *connus*, je *connaîtrai*, je *connaîtrais*, *connais*, que je *connaisse*, que je *connusse*.

CONQUÉRIR, *to conquer*; *like acquérir*.

CONSTRUIRE, *to construct*; *like conduire*.

CONTRAINDRE, *to force*; *like craindre*.

COUDRE, *to sew*; *cousant*, *cousu*, je *couds*, je *cousais*, je *cousis*, je *coudrai*, je *coudrais*, *couds*, que je *couse*, que je *cousisse*.

COURIR, *to run*; *courant*, *couru*, je *cours*, je *courais*, je *courus*, je *courrai*, je *courrais*, *cours*, que je *coure*, que je *courusse*.

COUVRIRE, *to cover*; *couvrant*, *couvert*, je *couvre*, je *couvrais*, je *couvris*, je *couvrirai*, je *couvrirais*, *couvre*, que je *couvre*, que je *couvrisse*.

† Second person plural of the imperative: *circoncisez, confisez*.

CRAINDRE, *to fear*; *craignant*, *craint*, je *crains*, je *craignais*, je *craignis*, je *craindrai*, je *craindrais*, *crains*, que je *craigne*, que je *craignisse*.

CROIRE, *to believe*; *croyant*, *cru*, je *crois*, je *croyais*, je *crus*, je *croirai*, je *croirais*, *crois*, que je *croie*, que je *crusse*.

CROÎTRE, *to grow*; *like* *connaître*.

CUEILLIR, *to gather*; *cueillant*, *cueilli*, je *cueille*, je *cueillais*, je *cueillis*, je *cueillerai*, je *cueillerais*, *cueille*, que je *cueille*, que je *cueillisse*.

CUIRE, *to bake*; *like* *conduire*.

***DÉCHOIR**, *to decay*; *déchu* (*être*), je *déchois*, *s*, *t*, *déchoyons*, *ez*, *déchoient*; je *déchus*, je *décherrai*, je *décherrais*, *déchois*, que je *déchoie*, *es*, *e*, *déchoyions*, *iez*, *déchoient*, que je *déchusse*.

DÉDUIRE, *to deduce*, } *like* *conduire*.

DÉTRUIRE, *to destroy*,

DIRE, *to tell*; *disant*, *dit*, je *dis*, *s*, *t*, *disons*, *dites*,† *disent*, je *disais*, je *dis*, je *dirai*, je *dirais*, *dis*, que je *dise*, que je *disse*.

DORMIR, *to sleep*; *dormant*, *dormi*, je *dors*, je *dormais*, etc. *like* *sentir*.

***ÉCHOIR**, *to expire*, *to be due*; *échéant*, *échu* (*être*); il *échoit*, *j'échus*, *j'écherrai*, *j'écherrais*, que *j'échusse*.

***ÉCLORE**, *to blow*, *hatch*; *éclos* (*être*), il *éclôt*, ils *éclosent*, il *éclôra*, ils *éclôront*; il *éclôrait*, ils *éclôraient*: qu'il *écloze*, qu'ils *éclosent*.

ÉCRIRE, *to write*; *écrivait*, *écrit*, *j'écris*, *j'écrivais*, *j'écrivis*, *j'écrirai*, *j'écrirais*, *écris*, que *j'écrive*, que *j'écrivisse*.

ENDUIRE, *to plaster*; *like* *conduire*.

ENFREINDRE, *to trespass*; *like* *craindre*.

ENQUÉRIR (*s'*), *to inquire*, *like* *acquérir*.

ENVOYER, *to send*; *envoyant*, *envoyé*, *j'envoie*, *j'envoyais*, *j'envoyai*, *j'enverrai*, *j'enverrais*, *envoie*, que *j'envoie*, que *j'envoyasse*.

† *Dire* and *redire* make in the second person plur. of the ind. pres. and of the imperative *dites* and *redites*; but the other verbs, compounded of *dire*, follow the general termination—*contredisez*, *dédisez*, *interdisez*, *médisez*, *prédisez*.

ÉTEINDRE, *to extinguish; like craindre.*

EXCLURE, *to exclude; excluant, exclu or exclus; the rest like conclure.*

*FAILLIR, *to fail; faillant, failli, il faut, preterperfect, je faillis.*

FAIRE, *to make, to do; faisant, fait, je fais, s, t, faisons, faites, font; je faisais, je fis, je ferai, je ferais, fais, que je fasse, que je fisse.*

*FALLOIR, *to be necessary; fallu, il faut, il fallait, il fallut, il faudra, il faudrait, qu'il faille, qu'il fallût.*

FEINDRE, *to dissemble; like craindre.*

*FÉRIR, *to strike; féru.*

*FREIRE, *to fry; je fris, s, t, je frirai, je frirais.*

FUIR, *to fly or flee; fuyant, fui, je fuis, je fuyais, je fuis, je fuirai, je fuirais, fuis, que je fuie, que je fuisse.*

*GÉSIR, *to lie; gisant, il gît, nous gisons, ez, ent; il gisait, ils gisaient.*

HAÏR, *to hate; haïssant, haï, je hais, s, t, haïssons, haïssez, haïssent; je haïssais, je haïs, je haïrai, je haïrais, hais, que je haïsse, que je haïsse.*

INDUIRE, *to induce; like conduire.*

INSCRIRE, *to inscribe; like écrire.*

INSTRUIRE, *to instruct,* } *like conduire,*
INTRODUIRE, *to introduce,* }

JOINDRE, *to join; like craindre.*

LIRE, *to read; lisant, lu, je lis, je lisais, je lus, je lirai, je lirais, lis, que je lise, que je lusse.*

LUIRE, *to shine; luisant, lui, je luis, je luisais, je luirai, je luirais, luis, que je luise.*

MAUDIRE, *to curse; maudissant, maudit, je maudis, je maudissais, je maudis, je maudirai, je maudirais, maudis, que je maudisse.*

MENTIR, *to lie; like sentir.*

METTRE, *to put; mettant, mis, je mets, je mettais, je mis, je mettrai, je mettrais, mets, que je mette, que je misse.*

MOUDRE, *to grind; moulant, moulu, je mouds, je moulais, je moulus, je moudrai, je moudrais, mouds, que je moule, que je moulusse.*

MOURIR, *to die*; mourant, mort (*être*), je meurs, *s, t*, mourons, *ez*, meurent; je mourais, je mourus, je mourrai, je mourrais, meurs, que je meure, *es, e*, mourions, *iez*, meurent; que je mourusse.

MOUVOIR, *to move*; mouvant, mu, je meus, *s, t*, mouvons, *ez*, meuvent; je mouvais, je mus, je mouvrai, je mouvrais, meus, que je meuve, *es, e*, mouvions, *iez*, meuvent; que je musse.

NAÎTRE, *to be born*; naissant, né (*être*), je nais, je naissais, je naquis, je naîtrai, je naîtrais, nais, que je naisse, que je naquisse.

NUIRE, *to hurt*; nuisant, nui; *the rest like* conduire.

OFFRIR, *to offer*; *like* couvrir.

OINDRE, *to anoint*; *like* craindre.

***OUIR**, *to hear*; ouï; *preterperfect*, j'ouïs; *imp. subj.*, que j'ouïsse.

OUVRIR, *to open*; *like* couvrir.

***PAÎTRE**,† *to graze*; paissant, pû, je pais, je paissais, je paîtrai, je paîtrais, pais, que je paisse.

PARAÎTRE, *to appear*; *like* connaître.

PARTIR, *to set out*; partant, parti, je pars, etc.; *like* sentir.

PEINDRE, *to paint*,
PLAINDRE, *to pity*, } *like* craindre.

PLAIRE, *to please*; plaisant, plu, je plais, je plaisais, je plus, je plairai, je plairais, plais, que je plaise, que je plusse.

PLEUVOIR, *to rain*; pleuvant, plu, il pleut, il pleuvait, il plut, il pleuvra, il pleuvrait, qu'il pleuve, qu'il plût.

***POINDRE**, *to dawn*; il point, il poindra.

POURVOIR, *to provide*; pourvoyant, pourvu, je pourvois, je pourvoyais, je pourvus, je pourvoirai, je pourvoirais, pourvois, que je pourvoie, que je pourvusse.

POUVOIR, *to be able*; pouvant, pu, je puis, or je peux, tu peux, *t*, pouvons, *ez*, peuvent; je pouvais, je pus, je pourrai, je pourrais, que je puisse, que je pusse.

PRENDRE, *to take*; prenant, pris, je prends, *ds, d*, prenons, *ez*, prennent; je prenais, je pris, je prendrai, je prendrais, prends, que je prenne, *es, e*, prenions, *iez*, prennent, que je prisse.

† **REPAÎTRE**.—*Preterperfect*, je repus.

PRESCRIRE, to *prescribe*; like *écrire*.

PRÉVALOIR, to *prevail*; like *valoir*, except *subj. pres.*, que je *prévale*, etc.

PRÉVOIR, to *foresee*; like *voir*, except je *prévoirai*, je *prévoirais*.

PRODUIRE, to *produce*; like *conduire*.

***PROMOUVOIR**, to *promote*; *promu*.

***QUÉRIR**, to *fetch*, } only used in the

***RAVOIR**, to *have again*, } *inf. pres.*

***RECLURE**, to *shut up*; *reclus*.

RÉDUIRE, to *reduce*; like *conduire*.

REPENTIR (SE), to *repent*; like *sortir*.

REQUÉRIR, to *require*; like *acquérir*.

RÉSoudre, to *resolve*; *résolvant*, *résolu* and *résous*, je *résous*, je *résolvais*, je *résolu*, je *résoudrai*, je *résoudrais*, *résous*, que je *résolve*, que je *résolusse*.

RESTREINDRE, to *limit*; like *craindre*.

RIRE, to *laugh*; *riant*, *ri*, je *ris*, je *ria*, je *ris*, je *rirai*, je *rirais*, *ris*, que je *rie*, que je *risse*.

ROMPRE, to *break*; *rompant*, *rompu*, je *romps*, je *rompais*, je *rompis*, je *romprai*, je *romprais*, *romps*, que je *rompe*, que je *rompisse*.

***SAILLIR**,† to *project*; *saillant*, *sailli*, il *saille*, il *saillait*, il *saillera*, il *saillerait*, qu'il *saille*, qu'il *saillît*.

SAVOIR, to *know*; *sachant*, *su*, je *sais*, *s, t*, *savons*, *ez*, *savent*; je *savais*, je *sus*, je *saurai*, je *saurais*, *sache*, *sachons*, *sachez*; que je *sache*, que je *susse*.

SÉDUIRE, to *seduc*; like *conduire*.

SENTIR, to *feel*, to *smell*; *sentant*, *senti*, je *sens*, je *sentais*, je *sentis*, je *sentirai*, je *sentirais*, *sens*, que je *sente*, que je *sentisse*.

***SEoir**, to *become*, to *fit*; *seyant*, il *sied*, il *seyait*, il *siéra*, il *siérait*, qu'il *siée*.

***SEoir**, to *be situated*; *séant*, *sitting*; *sis*, *situated*.

† **SALLIR**, to *gush out*, is regularly conjugated like *chérir*
Vide p. 37.

SERVIR, *to serve*; servant, servi, je sers; *like sentir*.

SORTIR, *to go out*; sortant, sorti (*être*), je sors; *like sentir*.

*SOUDRE, *to solve*.

*SOUDRE, *to issue*; il sourd, ils sourdent.

SOUSCRIRE, *to subscribe*; *like écrire*.

SUFFIRE, *to suffice*; suffisant, suffi, je suffis, *s, t, suffisons, ez, ent*; *like confire*.

SUIVRE, *to follow*; suivant, suivi, je suis, je suivais, je suivis, je suivrai, je suivrais, suis, que je suive, que je suivisse.

SURSEJOIR, *to supersede*; sursoyant, sursis, je surseoirai, je surseoirais, sursois, que je sursoie, que je sursisse.

TAIRE, *to conceal*; *like plaire*.

TEINDRE, *to colour*; *like craindre*.

TENIR, *to hold*; tenant, tenu, je tiens, etc.; *like venir*.

TRADUIRE, *to translate*; *like conduire*.

*TRAIRE, *to milk*; trayant, trait, je trais, je trayais, je traitrai je traitrais, trais, que je traie.

TRANSCRIRE, *to transcribe*; *like écrire*.

TRESSAILLIR, *to start*; *like assaillir*.

VAINCRE, *to vanquish*; vainquant, vaincu, je vaincs, je vainquais, je vainquis, je vaincrai, je vaincrais, vaincs, que je vainque, que je vainquisse.

VALOIR, *to be worth*; valant, valu, je vauz, je valais, je valus, je vaudrai, je vaudrais (*no imperative*), que je vaille, *es, e, valions, iez, vaillent*; que je valusse.

VENIR, *to come*; venant, venu (*être*), je viens, *s, t, venons, ez, viennent*; je venais, je vins, je viendrai, je viendrais, viens, que je vienne, *es, e, venions, iez, viennent*; que je vinsse.

VÊTIR, *to dress*; vêtant, vêtu, je vêts, je vêtais, je vêtis, je vêtirai, je vêtirais, vêts, que je vête, que je vêtisse.

VIVRE, *to live*; vivant, vécu, je vis, je vivais, je vécu, je vivrai, je vivrais, vis, que je vive, que je vécusse.

VOIR, *to see*; voyant, vu, je vois, je voyais, je vis, je verrai, je verrais, vois, que je voie, que je visse.

VOULOIR, *to be willing*; je veux, *x, t, voulons, ez, veulent*; je voulais, je voulus, je voudrai, je voudrais, veuillez,† que je veuille, *es, e, voulions, iez, veulent*; que je voulusse.

† Second person plural.

UNDECLINED PARTS OF SPEECH.

THE ADVERB.

The adverb is a word added to a verb, an adjective, or another adverb, to modify its signification.

EXAMPLE.

<i>Agir fidèlement,</i>	<i>to act faithfully.</i>
<i>Très-utile,</i>	<i>very useful.</i>
<i>Fort bien,</i>	<i>very well.</i>

Most adverbs in French are formed by adding to adjectives the syllable *ment*.

EXAMPLE.

<i>Utilement,</i>	<i>usefully.</i>
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Ment is added to the masculine of the adjective, if this ends with a vowel; or to its feminine, if not.

EXAMPLE.

<i>Heureux, happy.</i>	<i>Heureusement, happily.</i>
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Adjectives in *ent* or *ant* change *nt* into *m* to form adverbs in *ment*.

EXAMPLE.

<i>Patient,</i>	<i>patiemment</i>	<i>patiently.</i>
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Adverbs are usually placed after the verb in simple tenses, and between the auxiliary and the participle in

* For the Etymology of the French invariable parts of speech see *Le Manuel étymologique*.

compound ones, but never (as in English), between the nominative and the verb.

EXAMPLE.

Je vous le donne *volontiers*, *I willingly give it you.*

THE PREPOSITION.

Prepositions serve to denote a relation which words have to each other.

EXAMPLE.

Il est <i>dans</i> le jardin,	<i>he is in the garden.</i>
Le pain est <i>sur</i> la table,	<i>the bread is on the table.</i>
Il vient <i>de</i> Paris,	<i>he comes from Paris.</i>

THE CONJUNCTION.

Conjunctions are used to connect words and sentences together.

EXAMPLE.

Travaillons, *si* nous voulons acquérir des talents, *car* le temps s'enfuit, *et* persuadons-nous bien *qu'* il ne revient plus.

Let us study if we wish to acquire knowledge, for time passes, and let us remember that it does not return.

Conjunctions which imply *intention*, *denying*, *fear*, *opposition*, govern the subjunctive mood.

Afin que,	} <i>to the end that.</i>
Pour que,	
Avant que, <i>before.</i>	
Soit que, <i>whether.</i>	
Encore que,	} <i>although.</i>
Quoique,	
Supposé que, <i>suppose that.</i>	

Non pas que, *not that.*
 Sans que, *without that.*
 Pourvu que, *provided that.*
 Au cas que, } *in case that.*
 En cas que, }
 De peur que,* } *lest or for fear that.*
 De crainte que,* }
 À moins que,* *unless.*

And all similar expressions implying doubt, desire, ignorance, etc., are followed by the subjunctive.

THE INTERJECTION.

Interjections are unconnected words used to express emotion ; *ah ! oh ! hélas ! fi donc ! etc.*

EXERCISE I,

IN WHICH THE ARTICLES ARE IN ITALICS.

Translate into English :—

Le père, la mère, le frère, la sœur, le fils, la fille, l'oncle, la tante, le cousin et la cousine étaient présents. Une année, un mois, une semaine, un jour, une heure, une minute, une seconde, même un instant est**

* These three conjunctions also require *ne* before the subjunctive.

*Etre, *to be.*

une partie du temps aussi bien qu' un siècle. Les saisons de l'année : le printemps, l'été, l'automne et l'hiver. Apportez^b-moi du papier, de la cire, de l'encre, et des plumes. La Provence et le Languedoc produisent^c des oranges, des citrons, des figues, des olives, des amandes, des châtaignes, des pêches, des abricots, et des raisins.

EXERCISE II,

IN WHICH THE SUBSTANTIVES ARE IN ITALICS.

Une promesse sans effet est un bel arbre sans fruits. Le marchand, l'ouvrier, le juge, le soldat sont^a tous également les membres de l'Etat. L'Europe est la partie du monde la plus civilisée. Là fleurissent^d l'agriculture, l'industrie et le commerce ; les sciences, les lettres et les arts ; éléments féconds de sa richesse et de sa puissance. Le gazouillement des oiseaux, le murmure des ruisseaux, l'émail des prairies, la fraîcheur des bois, le parfum des fleurs contribuent^e beaucoup au plaisir de l'esprit et à la santé du corps.

EXERCISE III,

IN WHICH THE ADJECTIVES ARE IN ITALICS.

Notre pays est très-peuplé. La France est plus peuplée que l'Espagne.

^bApporter, to bring. ^cProduire, to produce. ^dFleurir, to flourish.
^eContribuer, to contribute.

L'air est *nécessaire* à la vie. La chaleur est *nécessaire* au corps.

Un bain est *rafraîchissant*. Une glace est *rafraîchissante*.

Mon fils sois^a *bon et gentil*. Ma fille sois *bonne et gentille*.

Ce mur est *épais*. Cette haie est *épaisse*.

Le Louvre est bien *ancien*. Étudiez^f l'histoire *ancienne*.

Cet air est *frais*. Voici de l'eau *fraîche*.

Un espoir *trompeur*. Une promesse *trompeuse*.

Il est *distract et étourdi*. Elle est *distracte et étourdie*.

Mon ami, sois *fidèle*. Mes amis, soyez^a *fidèles*.

Jules sois *prudent*. Adèle, sois *prudente*.

Jules et Adèle soyez^a *attentifs*. Mesdemoiselles, soyez *attentives*.

Ce ministre était^a *doux, humain, accessible, affable, compatissant et libéral*. Un travail *opiniâtre* et une *nécessité pressante* triomphent^s des plus *grandes* difficultés. Une candeur *ingénue*, une aimable simplicité et une naïveté *piquante* sont le charme de la jeunesse. Rien n'est plus *agréable* à l'esprit que la lumière de la vérité.

EXERCISE IV,

ON THE NUMERALS.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12,
13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24,

^f Étudier, to study. ^s Triompher, to triumph.

25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36,
 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48,
 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60,
 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72,
 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84,
 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96,
 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 200, 1,000,
 2,343, 9,876, 54,321.

Paris, le 20 novembre 1850. Le 13 du courant.
 Le 25 du mois prochain. Le 23 du mois dernier. La
 France est divisée en 86 départements, 373 arrondisse-
 ments, 2,842 cantons, et 39,381 communes.

1er, 2d, 3ième, 4ième, 5ième, 6ième, etc.

$1\frac{1}{2}$, $4\frac{1}{3}$, $2\frac{1}{4}$, $7\frac{3}{4}$, $8\frac{2}{5}$, $\frac{3}{6}$, $\frac{2}{7}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{9}$.

EXERCISE V,

IN WHICH THE PRONOUNS ARE IN ITALICS.

Charles est un bon élève, *il* est docile, *il* est appliqué.
 Heureux le peuple *qui* est conduit par un sage roi ! *il*
 est dans l'abondance, *il* vit^b heureux, et aimeⁱ *celui*, à
qui il doit^k tout *son* bonheur. C'est le goût qui choisit^l
 les expressions, qui *les* combine,^m *les* arrangeⁿ et *les*

^bVivre, to live. ⁱAimer, to love. ^kDevoir, to owe. ^lChoisir, to choose. ^mCombiner, to combine. ⁿArranger, to arrange.

varie.^o La rose a^p sa beauté, sa fraîcheur et son parfum, mais elle a aussi ses épines. *Personne* n'a mieux connu les hommes que la Bruyère, et *personne* n'a écrit plus naïvement que La Fontaine. "Mes vers *me* coûtent^q peu," disait^r un mauvais poète. "*Ils* vous coûtent ce qu'*ils* valent^q," lui répondit^{t-on}.

EXERCISE VI,

IN WHICH THE VERBS ARE IN ITALICS.

L'oisiveté *pèse^r* et *tourmente^s*.^x Sois juste et *chériss^r* ta patrie. *Travaillez^s*,^x prenez^a de la peine. Le temps *fortifie^b* l'amitié. Les conquêtes des Romains *perdirent^c* la langue latine par le mélange des langues barbares. Ce qui *touche^d* le cœur se *grave^e* dans la mémoire. S'*occuper c'est savoir* jouir. Je *partirai^f* demain pour la campagne, tu *viendras^g* avec moi chez ta tante qui nous *attend^h*,^h nous *verronsⁱ* tes cousins; ils *joueront^k* avec toi: vous vous *amuserez^l* ensemble, et nous *reviendrons^m* tous contents je l'*espèreⁿ*.ⁿ J'*étudie^o* ce que j'*écris^p*,^p et je l'*apprends^q* par cœur. Ma sœur *dessine^r* et *peint^s* des

^oVarier, to vary. ^pAvoir, to have. ^qCoûter, to cost. ^rDire, to say. ^sValoir, to be worth. ^tRépondre, to answer. ^xPeser, to weigh, oppress. ^xTourmenter, to torment. ^yChérir, to cherish. ^xTravailler, to work. ^aPrendre, to take. ^bFortifier, to strengthen. ^cPerdre, to lose. ^dToucher, to touch. ^eGraver, to engrave. ^fPartir, to depart. ^gVenir, to come. ^hAttendre, to wait, expect. ⁱVoir, to see. ^kJouer, to play. ^lAmuser, to amuse. ^mRevenir, to return. ⁿEspérer, to hope. ^oÉtudier, to study. ^pÉcrire, to write. ^qApprendre, to learn. ^rDessiner, to draw. ^sPeindre, to paint.

fleurs, elle *joue*^t du piano. Le chien *aboie*,^v le loup *hurle*,^x la brebis *bêle*,^y la vache *beugle*,^z le cheval *hennit*.^a La paix *nourrit*^b le cultivateur même sur des rochers infertiles, la guerre le *détruit*^c même au milieu des campagnes.

EXERCISE VII,

IN WHICH THE PARTICIPLES ARE IN ITALICS.

Rule 1. The participle past after the auxiliary *être*, agrees in gender and number with the subject or nominative.

EXAMPLE.

La lettre est *écrite*, the letter is written.

5. The participle past, after the auxiliary *avoir*, never agrees with the subject or nominative.

EXAMPLE.

Ma sœur a *écrit* la lettre, my sister has written the letter.

3. The participle past, after the auxiliary *avoir* (or *être* in the compound tenses of reflective verbs) is declinable if the objective (or accusative) case *precedes*, and it agrees with the objective in gender and number.

EXAMPLE.

Les lettres que ma sœur a *écrites*, the letters which my sister has written.

^t Jouer, to play. ^v Aboier, to bark. ^x Hurler, to howl. ^y Bêler, to bleat. ^z Beugler, to bellow. ^a Hennir, to neigh. ^b Nourrir, to feed. ^c Détruire, to destroy.

4. But if the objective or accusative *follows* the participle, the participle remains indeclinable.

EXAMPLE.

Ma sœur a écrit les lettres, *my sister has written the letters.*

Ma sœur a reçu la lettre que vous avez écrite. Ma sœur a écrit la lettre que vous avez reçue. Cette demoiselle est obligeante. Une demoiselle obligeant^d ses amis. Où sont allées ces dames ? La faute avouée est à demi pardonnée. J'ai avoué ma faute. Quelle peine elle s'est donnée. Elle s'est donné de la peine. Ces fleurs sont belles ; les avez-vous cueillies ? j'en ai cueilli quelques-unes. Quelle leçon vous ai-je donnée ? Vous nous avez donné l'explication des parties du discours. Je lui ai présenté la lettre qu'elle a lue ; c'était cette lettre que vous aviez refusé de lire, et que vous m'aviez rendue.

EXERCISE VIII,

IN WHICH THE ADVERBS ARE IN ITALICS.

Il parle^e *éloquemment*, il est très-éloquent, il parle bien *éloquemment*. Cela est sur la table, ceci est *dessous*. Une fausse honte empêche^f *souvent* de demander, *quelquefois* même de donner. Ce que l'on conçoit^g *bien* s'énonce^h *clairement*. *Rarement* de sa faute, on aimeⁱ le

^dObliger, *to oblige*. N.B. The participle present (expressing an action) is invariable. ^eParler, *to speak*. ^fEmpêcher, *to prevent*. ^gConcevoir, *to conceive*. ^hÉnoncer, *to express*. ⁱAimer, *to love*.

témoin. *Ne cachez^k jamais* les difficultés à votre élève.
Il dit^l *vrai*, Parlez^m *haut*.

EXERCISE IX,

IN WHICH THE PREPOSITIONS ARE IN ITALICS.

Cela est *sur* la table, ceci est dessous. Ceci est *sous* la table, cela est dessus. Je viensⁿ *de* la ville et je vais^o à la campagne. Il travaille^p *pour* ses enfants. *Après* avoir parlé. *Après* être tombé. Il vient *en*^q courant.^r Il travaille *sans* réussir. Il est venu nous voir *pour* prendre congé. *De* Paris *au* Pérou, *du* Japon *jusqu'à* Rome.

EXERCISE X,

IN WHICH THE CONJUNCTIONS ARE IN ITALICS.

Il rit^s *et* pleure^t dans la même minute. Tu viendras^v avec moi, *si* tu es sage, Il est indiscret, *aussi* ne lui confie^x-t-on rien. Aimez^y *qu'*on vous conseille^z *et* non pas *qu'*on vous loue.^a Ne dissipez^b pas le temps, *car* la vie en est faite; employez^c-le bien *si* vous voulez^d mériter le repos, *et* ne perdez^e pas une heure, *puisque* vous n'êtes pas sûr d'une minute. *Ni* l'or *ni* la grandeur ne nous rendent^f heureux.

^kCacher, to conceal. ^lDire, to say. ^mParler, to speak. ⁿVenir, to come. ^oAller, to go. ^pTravailler, to work. ^q*En* is the only preposition which is followed by the participle present, the other prepositions are followed by the infinitive mood. ^rCourir, to run. ^sRire, to laugh. ^tPleurer, to weep. ^vVenir, to come. ^xConfier, to trust. ^yAimer, to love. ^zConseiller, to advise. ^aLouer, to praise. ^bDissiper, to waste. ^cEmployer, to use. ^dVouloir, to be willing. ^ePerdre, to lose. ^fRendre, to render.

INTERJECTIONS.—*Ho ! ho ! voilà qui est suprenant. Oh ! comment peux-tu agir ainsi ? Chut ! Tais^h-toi. Holà ! ho ! Hé ! hé !*

TRANSLATION OF THE EXERCISES.

(READ THE FOLLOWING IN FRENCH.)

EXERCISE I.

The father, the mother, the brother, the sister, the son, the daughter, the uncle, the aunt, the cousin (male) and the cousin (female), were present. A year, a month, a week, a day, an hour, a minute, a second even an instant, is a part of time as well as a century. The seasons of the year : spring, summer, autumn and winter. Bring me some paper, wax, ink and pens. Provence and Languedoc produce oranges, lemons, figs, olives, almonds, chesnuts, peaches, apricots and grapes.

EXERCISE II.

A promise without effect, is a fine tree without fruit. The tradesman, the workman, the judge, the soldier, are all equally members of the state. Europe is the most civilised part of the world. There flourish agriculture, industry and commerce ; sciences, letters and

^sPouvoir, to be able. ^hTaire, to be silent.

arts ; fruitful elements of her riches and power. The warbling of birds, the murmuring of streams, the enamel of meadows, the coolness of woods, the fragrance of flowers contribute greatly to the pleasure of the mind and to the health of the body,

EXERCISE III.

Our country is very populous.	France is more populous than Spain.
Air is necessary to life.	Heat is necessary to the body
A bath is refreshing.	An ice is refreshing.
My son, be good and well behaved.	My daughter, be good and well behaved
This wall is thick,	This hedge is thick,
The Louvre is very old.	Study ancient history.
This air is cool.	Here is fresh water.
A deceitful hope.	A deceitful promise.
He is absent and thoughtless.	She is absent and thoughtless.
My friend, be faithful.	My friends, be faithful.
Julius, be prudent.	Adèle, be prudent.
Julius and Adèle be attentive.	Young ladies be attentive.

That minister was kind, humane, accessible, affable, compassionate and liberal. An unrelenting labour and a pressing necessity triumph over the greatest difficulties,

An ingenuous candour; an amiable simplicity, and a lively artlessness are the charms of youth. Nothing is more agreeable to the mind than the light of truth.

EXERCISE IV.

Paris, 20th of November, 1850; the 13th instant; the 25th of next month; the 23rd ultimo. France is divided into 86 departments, 373 districts, 2,842 townships, and 39,381 commonalties (mayoralties).

EXERCISE V.

Charles is a good pupil, he is docile, he is assiduous. Happy the people who are governed by a wise king! They are in (the enjoyment of) plenty, they live happy, and love him, to whom they owe all their happiness. It is taste which chooses expressions, which combines, arranges, and varies them. The rose has its beauties, its freshness, and its fragrance; but it has also its thorns. No one knew mankind better than La Bruyère; and no one has written with more simplicity than La Fontaine. "My verses cost me very little," said a bad poet. "They cost you what they are worth," replied some one.

EXERCISE VI.

Idleness oppresses and torments. Be just, and cherish thy country. Work, take pains. Time strengthens friendship. The conquests of the Romans destroyed

the Latin language, by the mixture of the barbarous (foreign) tongues. That which affects the heart, becomes engraved on the memory. To occupy one's self, is to know how to enjoy (to be happy). I will set out to-morrow for the country; you will come with me to your aunt's, who expects us; we shall see your cousins; they will play with you; you will amuse yourselves together, and we shall all return happy, I trust. I study what I write, and I learn it by heart. My sister draws and paints flowers. She plays on the piano. The dog barks, the wolf howls, the sheep bleats, the cow lowes, the horse neighs. Peace feeds the husbandman even on barren rocks, war destroys him even in the midst of fields.

EXERCISE VII.

My sister has received the letter which you have written. My sister has written the letter which you have received. This young lady is obliging. A young lady obliging her friends. Where are those ladies gone? The fault acknowledged is half forgiven. I have owned my fault. What pains she has taken! She has taken pains. These flowers are beautiful, did you gather them? I gathered a few. What lesson have I given you? You gave us the explanation of the parts of speech. I presented to her the letter, which she read; it was that letter you had refused to read, and which you had returned to me.

EXERCISE VIII.

He speaks eloquently ; he is very eloquent ; he speaks very eloquently. That is upon the table, this is underneath. An unbecoming bashfulness often prevents our asking (a favour), sometimes even our granting (one). That which is well understood can be clearly expressed. Seldom do we like the witness of our error. Never conceal difficulties from your pupil. He tells (true) the truth. Speak loud.

EXERCISE IX.

That is upon the table, this is underneath. This is under the table, that is upon it. I come from town, and am going into the country. He works for his children. After having spoken. After having fallen. He comes running. He works without succeeding. He came to see us to take leave. From Paris to Peru ; from Japan to Rome.

EXERCISE X.

He laughs and weeps at the same moment. You will come with me if you are good. He is indiscreet, therefore no one trusts him. Love to be advised, and not to be praised. Do not waste your time, for life is made of it ; employ it well, if you wish to deserve rest, and do not lose one hour, since you are not certain of a minute. Neither gold nor grandeur can make us happy.

INTERJECTIONS.—Ho ! ho ! That is surprising ! Oh ! How can you act in that manner ? Be silent !

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